"DUST THOU ART."

OBSEQUIES OF JULIAN HARTRIDGE.

An Impressive Scene in the House of Representatives—The President and Cabinet, the Senate and the Supreme Court in Attendance—Sermon by Rev. W. P. Harrison.

THE HOUSE.

When the house met this morning the desk of the late Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, was tastefully draped in black and upon it placed a handsome basket of flowers. General Cook (Georgia) offered a resolution providing that the funeral services of the late Julian Hartridge should be held in the hall of the house this afternoon at three o'clock, and inviting the senate to be present during the ceremonies. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the house took a recess until 2:55 p. m.

The galleries were crowded when the house assembled after the recess. At three o'clock the senators entered, preceded by the vice-president and secretary of the senate, and took seats in the body of the hall. The supreme court next entered (all the judges clad in their robes of office), and took seats in front of the speaker's desk to the left. The president and cabinet were next ushered in, taking seats to the right of the speaker's desk. At 3:20 the committee of arrangements proceeded slowly down the main aisle, all present standing reverently. The body of the late Julian Hartridge, of Georgia, enclosed in a handsome casket adorned with wreaths and crosses of flowers, was then carried in and placed on a catafalque in front of the speaker's desk.

Rev. W. P. Harrison, chaplain of the house, offered a prayer invoking consolation for the family of the deceased, and praying that while men considered the death of the deceased, they should be impressed with the solemn truth that they were but mortal and would themselves be very soon passing away. After reading selections from the 15th chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, Mr. Harrison proceeded to make a short but solemn eulogy of the character of the deceased. He eloquently appealed to his hearers to bear in mind the certainty of death—to remember that though a man might fill the highest niche in the temple of fame he must in the end come down and inhabit a narrow house of clay.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, chaplain of the senate, delivered a prayer in a feeling manner, and after benediction by Rev. Mr. Harrison, the lid of the coffin was removed and the members approached and took a last glance at the features of their late colleague. The lid of the coffin was then screwed on, and the body was borne out of the hall followed by the president and his cabinet, the supreme court, the senate and the Georgia delegation. The speaker accompanied the funeral cortege to the depot, and on his return the house adjourned. To add to the solemnity of the day it was rumored just previous to adjournment that Gustave Schleicher, of Texas, was in a dying condition.

THE SENATE.

A large number of petitions were presented during the morning hour. Among them were many favoring the passage of the bill granting arrears of pensions, and in answer to a question by Howe as to when that bill would be considered, Ingalls, chairman of the committee on pensions, stated that he proposed to call it up as soon as the bill to amend the patent laws should be disposed of.

During the morning hour Mr. Beck called up a resolution submitted by him on the seventh, referring to the answer of the secretary of the treasury to the resolution of December the third relative to the amount of silver coin received in payment of customs dues—what disposition has been made of it, etc.—to the committee on finance, with instructions to investigate as to whether the laws relative to the payment of custom dues adjusted to the interests of the people and has been and is being complied with. Mr. Beck criticised at some length the answer of the secretary to the resolution of December the third, and said that specie resumption had been reached by the ruin of hundreds of thousands of the best men of the country. All he (Mr. Beck) was seeking to do now was to require the secretary of the treasury to use silver coin as he does gold coin in payment of interest on the public debt. Mr. Beck spoke of Secretary Sherman as an autocrat of the treasury department, and said it was true, as said by Prince Bismarck, that he who holds the money bags controls the politics of the country. Congress ought to see to it that the laws are executed in the interest of the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beck's remarks, the resolution submitted by him, referring the answer of the secretary of the treasury to the finance committee for investigation, was agreed to unanimously, and the senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the patent laws.

SCHURZ AND SHERIDAN.

Fighting Over the Spoils of the Indian Office—Pegan Phil, as a Philanthopist—Other Federal News.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Secretary Schurz has replied to General Sheridan concerning the latter's charges against the Indian bureau. The secretary says if General Sheridan could now be induced to make a personal inspection of the business methods at present in force in the interior department, he would not only find those methods infinitely superior to which prevailed in the Indian service when it was under the military management, but, probably, also equal, if not superior to those in force in the business branches of the military service. The secretary refers to the fact that while most of the abuses which are pointed out in Sheridan's "supplemental report" during the last three or four years previous to the incoming of the present administration had been going on, the general had no word of censure for them in his official reports. But that now, when criminal prosecutions of thieves are the order of the day, and when ring men and those who attempt fraud upon the government are in fear of the penitentiary and are trying by all means to get out of the clutches of the interior department, the general suddenly feels himself compelled to launch out into unmeasured denunciations and bring forward complaints against agents already dismissed and abuses already corrected. Concluding, Schurz remarks: He is not responsible for the necessity of this correspondence, and regrets to have a controversy with an officer of Sheridan's reputation. He gives the reasons which compel him to take up this controversy, pointing out that the arraignment of one department of the government by an officer under another department in an annual report is an unprecedented thing, but that he would not have objected to it were the arraignment only just, and did it present a fair representation of the facts; but such not being the case, he had considered it his duty to call for proofs to protect the worthy and innocent men in the service against the imputation upon their character by being classed with those that were guilty or incompetent.

The annual report of A. R. Spofford, the librarian of congress, submitted to the senate to-day, shows that the additions to the law department number 3,881 volumes, and to the miscellaneous library 17,656 volumes, besides 11,689 pamphlets and 2,344 maps and charts. The aggregate contents of the library is 352,655 volumes of books, besides about 120,000 pamphlets.

Secretary Sherman was before the house appropriation committee, this morning, urging an appropriation of $50,000 to be made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of transporting silver bullion from the Pacific coast to New York, for the balance of the fiscal year. He also asked that an annual appropriation of $150,000 be made for this purpose. In his remarks the secretary said railroad companies were charging exorbitant rates for the performance of this service, and suggested that the committee recommend such legislation as will require the expenditure to be made for freightage to be limited, thereby compelling those engaged in the transportation of silver bullion to make reductions in present rates.

The house committee on education and labor to-day authorized Representative Willis, of Kentucky, to report to-morrow the bill heretofore agreed upon by the committee, providing that not more than fifteen Chinese shall be admitted to this country on any one vessel, with a request that the house specially assign the earliest possible day for its consideration. The committee changed the bill so as to provide that the date for it to go into effect shall be the first of next July.

The discussion of the sugar question continued to-day before the committee of ways and means. Mr. Hitch, of New York, importer of sugar from Brazil to Philippan Islands, opposed a proposition to establish one rate of dufy on sugar up to number sixteen Dutch standard, arguing that it would have the effect of wholly destroying the trade in low grade sugars. By refining these sugars, a pure article could be produced equal to No. 16 Dutch standard, which could be sold cheaper than the refined sugars of any foreign planters in the world. It was fallacy to depend on foreign planters to give us pure sugars when we can produce them ourselves. Messrs. Foley, Thompson & Perot, of Baltimore, severally advocated the plan of the importers, refiners, grocers and consumers of that city, proposing specific duties on the various grades of sugars.

The eleventh annual convention of the woman suffrage convention convened here to-day. Mesdames Susan B. Anthony, Julia Denham, Lillie Blake, Cady Stanton and other ladies, distinguished for the advocacy of this cause, attended. Spirited speeches and resolutions furthering the objects of the association, formed the proceedings.

The case of Biggins vs. Ulysses S. Grant, for false imprisonment, with damages laid at $10,000, was taken up in the circuit court to-day. Biggins claims that Grant caused his arrest and detention in an insane asylum. The testimony for the plaintiff failed to connect Grant with his imprisonment whatever. The case has not yet been concluded.

The following are the salient features of the decision in the United States supreme court in the case of Reynolds, the Utah polygamist, against the United States, brought here on a final appeal. The principal questions raised are: First, whether the first amendment to the constitution prohibits interference with religious practices which are contrary to the law of the land; and, second, whether a criminal action can be justified by a plea of religious belief. This court holds that a constitutional guarantee of religious freedom was not intended as legislation in respect to marriages, and that it is within the legitimate scope of the power of every civil government to determine whether polygamy or monogamy shall be the law of social life under its dominion. The laws of congress for the suppression of the former are therefore valid and constitutional. With regard to the second question, it is held that a criminal practice cannot be excused on the ground of the religious convictions. To permit this would be to make the religious doctrines superior to the law of the land and in the effect to permit every citizen to become a law unto himself. The government could exist only in name under such circumstances. The only defense of the accused in this case is his belief that the law should not have been enacted. It matters not that his belief was apart of his religion. It was still his belief and nothing more and the judgment of the lo ver court in which the prisoner was found guilty is therefore affirmed. The chief justice delivered his opinion.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Representative Schleicher, of Texas, is in a very critical condition this evening. His disease, erysipelas, is complicated with typhoid fever and there are grave fears as to his recovery. The house committee on foreign affairs, of which Mr. Schleicher is a member, postponed its session to-day on account of his illness. At a late hour to-night Representative Schleicher continued critically ill. Some of his friends express fears that he cannot survive many hours.

THE SOVEREIGN STATES.

Governor Robinson's Message—The Indiana Legislature, Etc.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 9.—Governor Robinson's message says that the state finances are in a more satisfactory condition now than for many years. Reform in canals and state prison affairs are the most complete ever witnessed; but the prisons are greatly overcrowded, and the enlargement of the Clinton prison to double its present capacity is recommended. The number of insane persons is increased by business losses and disappointments. It is almost beyond the power of the state to provide for them. The governor calls attention to the charges against the management of county poor-houses and jails. He recommends the conversion of the state inebriate asylum, which he regards as a failure, into an asylum for the insane inmates of the county poor-house. He urges the discontinuance of the appropriation for the new capitol, unless limited to small amount, until the purposes of expenditures be understood and less costly plans adopted if possible. He also recommends the discontinuance of the normal schools, which fail to accomplish the object of their establishment. He calls attention to the danger of permitting federal interference at elections to pass unrebuked and calls for a prompt and fearless protest from the legislature.

The house proceeded to the election of a speaker. Thomas G. Alvord received 95 votes; Erastus Brooks 24.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9.—Both houses of the Indiana legislature convened to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9.—Both houses of the Indiana legislature convened to-day. The senate organized by the election of Daniel D. Dale (democrat) secretary, Charles W. Ward (national) assistant secretary, and Richard Hancheon (democrat) doorkeeper. The lieutenant-governor's vote was required to elect. The house was organized by electing Henry S. Canthorne (democrat) as speaker and Webster Dixon (democrat) clerk.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 9.—The Connecticut legislature met in joint convention to-day, and elected a republican ticket, headed by Governor Andrews.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DENVER, January 9.—At the caucus of the republican members of the legislature this evening Professor N. Q. Hill was nominated on the fourth ballot for United States senator. The legislature will elect on the 14th instant.

THE PRODUCT OF THE HOG.

The Cincinnati Price Current's Summary of the Packing in the West.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The Price Current contains the unsual January preliminary report of pork packing in the west. The report shows the total packing at this date at the six large cities, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Louisville to be 3,545,000, or 1,055,000 more than at the same date last year. The total at all interior points is approximately 1,400,000, or 375,000 more than the same time last year, making a total increase of 1,430,000 at all points. Returns indicate a large falling off in the packing during the remainder of the season compared with last year, the estimates for interior points being approximately 2,000,000 head for the season or 60,000 more than last winter. The estimates for the six large cities reach 5,065,000, making an aggregate of 7,065,000 at all points, which figures, it is suggested, may be modified. Last winter's packing was 6,505,000 head. The above indicates an increase of 560,000 head. This is expected to be mostly overcome by a decrease in the average weights compared with last winter. The prospective supply of hogs for spring and summer appear to be much less than a year ago.

The Western Trotters.

TOLEDO, January 8.—The grand western trotting association was formed here to-day. The associations of Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, Jackson, East Saginaw and Toledo were represented. S. S. Vaughan, of Jackson, was elected president and Walter Morrison secretary. The meetings for the coming season were arranged as follows: Jackson, June 10-13; East Saginaw, 17-20; Toledo, 24-27; Cincinnati, July 1-4; Louisville, 8-11, Columbus, 15-18. The purses to be offered are, free-for-all $1,000; for pacing and for 2:21, 2:24, 2:28, 2:32, 2:37, 2:45 and 3-minute, $800 each. The general detail of work for the season was laid out and a memorial composed to present to the national convention next May.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1879. NO. 188.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

THE RESUMPTION OF THE COBB TRIAL

The Trial of Dye—Bonanza O'Brien's Brother—Several Western Murders—A Railroad Thrown Off—Frozen to Death—A Thousand Foot Fall—A Desperado at a Turkey Shooting.

NORWICH, January 9.—The Cobb trial was resumed this morning. Mrs. Cobb was placed on the stand. She testified that Bishop and her husband were intimate friends. His wife and she had been school girl acquaintances. She said Bishop had brought Cobb brandy and whisky, which he alone used. The whisky made him sick. The witness denied Bishop's stories of the intimacy between them, and also denied that she was concerted with Bishop to poison his wife. Charles Cobb, sr., father of the deceased, testified that Charley never rallied from the first attack. His hand grew so weak that he could not hold his pen. On the day of his death witness called at the house, took his hand and said: "Do you know me, Charley?" "Yes, father," he answered, "I think I do." These were the last words he ever spoke. At this point the witness broke down and was unable to proceed. The jury and audience were much affected. Mrs. Cobb raised her handkerchief under her veil and pressed it to her eyes. This closed the testimony for the prosecution and the court adjourned till Thursday.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—The trial of Troy Dye, ex-public administrator of Sacramento county, for the murder of A. W. Tullis, commenced at Sacramento yesterday. Dye's counsel, before the testimony was taken, admitted his client's guilt, but made the plea that he was of weak mind and had been played upon by Lawton, who is still at large. The prosecution then produced testimony in accordance with the previously published statements, including the evidence of Anderson, Dye's partner in the crime, which was clear and direct, and given with a full understanding that no promises were held out to him. The trial will probably be concluded to-day.

A party claiming to be P. S. O'Brien, his wife and daughter, are registered at Baldwin hotel. It is ascerted that O'Brien is a brother of the late W. S. O'Brien, the Bonanza firm, but intimate friends of the deceased millionaire are positive that he had but one brother, who died in Baltimore in 1861 or 1862.

Rumors were current to-day that an attempt would be made to liberate Olive and party, who were in the Kearney, Neb., jail, charged with burning Ketchum and Mitchell, but everything was quiet there this evening. To-night the prisoners will be removed to different parts of the state for safe keeping. Richards, who confessed to six murders, is an inmate of the Kearney jail, and becoming vicious last night, threatened the lives of two of his fellow-prisoners, saying he would not be satisfied till he had killed two more. He is confined in a cell. His preliminary examination will take place on the 14th instant. Jack Knowlin, a gambler, killed Mexican Joe night before last. Knowlin was arrested.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—A passenger train going east on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, struck the scaffolding of a new bridge near Springfield, O., Tuesday, and threw off four workmen. William Ferren, living at Cleveland, fell thirty feet into the stream and had his shoulders and thumb broken and was badly cut on the head. Another, name unknown, was also badly injured.

The miners in Roys' coal works and the Maulden mines at Barnesville, Ohio, struck yesterday on the 9th half a cent per bushel. Men are expected from the east to fill their places to-day, when trouble is anticipated.

CHEYENNE, W. T., January 9.—George Clinton was brought here, last evening, in a badly frozen condition; one or both feet will have to be amputated. Clinton and partner, Perry D. Short, came here a short time ago from Elgin, Ill., and while hunting got lost. Perry has not yet been found, and probably perished in the storm.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—A statement from the assignees of C. F. Adae & Co. will be published to-morrow, showing the good assets of the firm to be $391,843, liabilities $389,835. There are some unsettled items arising from European accounts, pending litigation, etc., which will have to be passed on in a short time. When this is done, the appraisement will be filed in the courts.

LITTLE ROCK, January 9.—Professor Henry Dirk, in attempting a balloon ascension at Zanesboro, Creaghead county, a few days since, fell from the trapese a distance of a thousand feet, and was instantly killed.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—James Atkins, a Kentucky outlaw, who recently escaped from Elliot county jail, attended a turkey shooting match at Blair's mills, Morgan county, yesterday, and becoming engaged in an altercation with Ben Perry, was shot and killed. Perry was badly wounded in the head.

GALVESTON, January 9.—Thomas Reed, who has been cashier of the First National bank for eleven years, absconded yesterday. The amount of the defalcation is unascertainable. The president of the bank offers $1,000 reward for his capture.

A special to the News from Pilot-point, says: Four emigrants, Clark Hubbard, his wife and two children, en route west from Sherman, were frozen to death on the night of the 5th instant.

PITTSTON, PA., January 9.—This morning, just after a gang of miners had descended into the Pennsylvania coal company's shaft number four, near this place, a terrible explosion of gas occurred in the mine near the carriage way, by which several men are supposed to have been killed.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—A large, five-story ware-house, 347 and 349 Baltimore street, was burned to-night. The chief losers are Louis Ash & Son, clothiers; Leonard Passino, clothier; D. T. Haynes & Co., queensware; Shylding & Todd, book printers, and Chauncey Brooks, owner of the building. Loss, $60,000.

BOSTON, January 9.—Charles T. Stetson, confidential book-keeper of M. Frank Paige, who suspended November 6, with liabilities to the amount of $100,000, has returned by an arrangement with the detectives and creditors, who charge the failure to fraud.

MIDDLETOWN, O., January 9.—Tuesday a colored tramp, sleeping in the engine-room of the paper works, was suffocated by the fumes of a mixture of chlorate of potash and nitric acid, the kettle containing it having been placed near him as a practical joke.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Benjamin Hunter is to be hanged at Camden to-day. His wife and family visited the condemned man for the last time last afternoon and remained with him until dark. The parting was extremely solemn, leaving Hunter crushed and apparantly heart-broken, weeping like a child. On Monday in a fit of despondency he attempted to sever an artery in one of his legs by cutting it with his finger nail, inflicting a wound that bled freely. Since then he has been handcuffed and an extra watch is kept over him. A detail of militia will be in readiness in case the police force proves insufficient to keep back the crowd. Two hundred and fifty passes have been issued to members of the press and others to witness the execution.

BROOKS STATION, GA., January 10.—R. F. McCollum, a young lawyer, attempted to assassinate Rev. John B. Caldwell at this place on the 8th instant. Mr. Caldwell, though seriously wounded, is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. M. E. C.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The English Strikes—Another Encyclical, Etc.

LONDON, January 9.—The strike of the goods guards on the Midland railway still continues, and all goods on the lines from San D'acre to Ilkestowe are blocked with trains. The Great Northern railway company has notified the goods guards and the porters at Leeds, of a reduction of wages to take effect to-morrow.

A Reuter's telegram from Rome says the pope has sent to the bishops of the Catholic church a very important encyclical letter with regard to the church's condition, which, it is thought, will create a sensatson.

The following bulletin was issued to-day: "Lord Beaconsfield is much better this morning, the attack of gout, which has kept him confined to his room, passing away. His lordship had passed a very good night."

The statement in liquidation of the Cornish bank shows that the liabilities are £658,000, which is much less than was supposed, and has tended to allay the uneasiness felt in Cornwall regarding the prospects of its creditors. The drain upon the other banks has considerably decreased.

A dispatch from Paris to the Times says: "Sixty young men having quitted the district of Thonn, in Alsace, to avoid conscription, they have been sentenced by default each to pay a fine of 12,000 marks or to two hundred days imprisonment, and to seizure of their property to amount of the fine."

A statement was published a short time ago in a paper called the La France Nouvelle, that a well known senator of the left had been expelled from a club in the Faubourg St. Germaine for cheating at cards, and was copied into English and American papers. M. Lacour, senator and editor of the Republique Francaise, believed that paragraph referred to him, and sued the editor of the La France Nouvelle. The case was tried yesterday in the correctional court. Gambetta conducted the case for Lacour, it being his first appearance at the bar since 1870. He made a brilliant speech. The court inflicted a fine of four hundred dollars upon the editor of La France Nouvelle with damages in the sum of two thousand dollars.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 10.—The plague has reached the government of Earatofil. The mortality is estimated at ten per cent. of the population. The St. Petersburg newspapers propose that the nurses and attendants of the Red Cross society should volunteer for Astrakhan.

PARIS, January 10.—Telegraphic communication from all parts of Greece is delayed by snow, especially in the midland department. Trains are blocked, and all tidings of some of them lost.

ROME, January 10.—The pope's encyclical letter has been published. It calls upon the bishops to combat socialism, communism and internationalism by preaching the principles of the church.

PARIS, January 10.—The La France newspaper announces that the Bey of Tunis yielded to-day to the points, and will make an apology with great pomp to the French consul.

LONDON, January 10.—The Times' correspondent at Berlin says there is great excitement there concerning a bill which Bismarck has proposed to the federal council giving the reichstag power to punish its own members for improper utterances. The extreme penalties are the deprivation of ineligibility for a seat in the house and handing the offender over to the civil courts.

A Paris dispatch to the Times states that the ministers' programme will be the abolition of clerical influence in the universities and the power to grant degrees; a declaration in favor of compulsory education; an assurance against protectionism, and a promise of dismissal of reactionary members of the magistracy and foreign office. M. Leon Saye will announce the intention of the government relative to the conversion of the 5 per cent. rentes.

LONDON, January 10.—A Reuter's telegram from Calcutta says that on Tuesday General Roberts, finding the hostile tribes collected in considerable numbers, attacked them with three small columns and was completely victorious. Forty of the troops of the Punjaub cavalry charged a mass of the enemy killing nearly three hundred of them. Skirmishers of the tenth hussars drove the enemy from Brouen Groumo. One hundred prisoners, a quantity of grain and a large number of cattle were captured. The British loss was trifling. This victory is expected to have a great moral effect.

THE SUNKEN SOUDER.

A Statement by Two Rescued Sailors.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Steinhart and Anderson, the seamen who were rescued from the wrecked steamer Emily B. Souder and landed at Kingston, Jamaica, arrived here yesterday in the steamer Atlas, and tell their story of the disaster as follows: "We had good weather for nearly the first twenty-four hours. Monday night the weather became rough. Tuesday morning blew heavy guns; vessel sprang a leak. There was no accident to the machinery.

Some time on Tuesday morning the ship was slowed down to about half speed. There was a very heavy sea and altogether heavy weather. The storm was from the south and east. We were between three hundred and four hundred miles from New York when the storm struck us. What we had on deck, consisting mostly of lumber, carpets and barrels, was thrown overboard. The sea finally broke down the doors and the saloons. When we had thrown overboard the deck load, we began to make the boats ready. We left them on the decks for a while and did not launch them. We cut away the foremast to lighten the ship. Finally, we saw that there was no hope. The water, which had been steadily gaining on us, at last reached the furnace doors, and the engineers had to leave. This was about noon of Tuesday. The boats were launched in the tremendous sea, and we two took to the hatchway and cast over-board. With us on the hatchway was a passenger, a German, we do not know what became of him. After many hours we were picked up by the schooner, Herbert Devereaux and taken to Kingston, Jamaica. The American consul gave us only ten dollars. We had to work our passage on the Atlas from there to New York. We cannot guess as to the fate of our fellows on the ship, or of the passengers and crew; since the going down of the ship we have heard nothing new. The United States local inspectors of steamships will commence taking testimony in the matter of the loss of the Souder within a few days. It is reported that evidence will be forthcoming to show that the vessel in question was almost loaded down to the water's edge and had hardly any free board left, and that her gangways were filled up with timber and other freight. Among the experts who, it is rumored, will be called on to give testimony as to her unseaworthiness, will be Captain Burdick, a former commander of the lost craft; Engineer Correll, of the steamship Carondelet, who can testify as to her condition some few years ago.

The New Russian Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.—The Russian steamer Africa, which sailed from here to-day, cleared at the custom house yesterday for Sitka under her original name of "Saratoga." Mr. Wharton Barker, the Philadelphia owner, Captain Semetschken, aide-de-camp, Grand Duke Constantine and the chief of the Russian commission went on board last evening. The Africa sailed under the United States flag. After she gets out of American waters she will be turned over by Mr. Barker to Captain Semetschken, and then will continue on her voyage as the Africa under command of Captain Alexsiff.

A Foundered Steamer.

MADRID, January 9.—The Spanish brig Encarnacion, Captain Galiava, from Fernandina, Florida, December 19, for Ferrol, Spain, landed yesterday two of the crew of the steamer Bayard, which foundered at sea on December 10. All of the remainder of her crew were drowned. The Bayard was a British steamer, of 964 tons, and commanded by Captain Everett. She sailed from New Orleans December 4, for Rouen, France.

McMichael's Memory.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—A meeting of journalists to take action upon the death of Morton McMichael was held this morning, and was attended by representatives of nearly all the papers in the city. Eulogistic remarks were made by A. K. McClure, Dr. Moriwitz, J. W. Forney and others.

The Teller Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—The Teller investigation was continued to-day. The tenor of the testimony adduced from colored witnesses is about the same as heretofore reported.

Dangerously Ill.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., January 10.—Commodore Jno. Guest, commandant of the Portsmouth navy yards, is dangerously ill with gastric fever.

Dead.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—M. G. Kelly, senior member of the well-known Catholic book and publishing house of Kelly, Piet & Co., died this morning.

UNDER THE GALLOWS.

THE FIGHT FOR A MAN'S LIFE.

The History of the Killing of A. D. Jenkins—An Amended Case—A Strange History—Before the Governor in Appeal—Hinting at the Governor's Action.

Agreeable to promise, we give below a history of the crime, trial and conviction of George Brown, the man who killed A. D. Jenkins, and for whose life so many men are now pleading before the governor.

THE HISTORY OF THE MURDERER.

About the first of last September a tall, athletic, open-faced fellow came into Marietta in the quest of work. He stood over six feet in his stockings, and was a splendid physical specimen of a man. He gave his name as George Brown, but gave nothing of his history previous to the time of his reaching Marietta. He was not so much reticent when questioned as he was without acquaintances, and consequently had no one trying to pry into his past life. He secured work in a shop, and was soon pretty well known as a good workman, but not a very steady one.

He drifted into the crime for which he is under sentence in a peculiar manner. There was living in the country near Marietta an old couple named Jenkins, who had a son, Daniel. This son was, it is said, married and living in Atlanta. He is represented as being a worthless kind of fellow, and was arrested and carried before Judge Clark's court on the charge of cheating and swindling. He was convicted and sent to the chain-gang. He escaped from the custody of the keeper, and skipped the county. He was heard of frequently in the neighborhood of where his parents lived, and finally Brown determined to see if he could not arrest him and get the reward that was offered for his recapture. He therefore called on the sheriff and asked if he had the right to make the arrest without having a warrant or without being specially deputized to do so. The sheriff replied that he would, but ordered him to wait a few days and see if it was all right before he went into it. In a few days the sheriff met him and said, "you was right about that man;" and added, "I have just received a dispatch from Atlanta saying that he is an escaped convict, and asking me to arrest him." Thereupon Brown determined to go and catch his man. He secured a horse and wagon and drove out to where Jenkins lived. As he drew near the house he stopped his wagon, got a negro to hold his horse, and went to the house by himself. When he had reached the door he heard the sound of a struggle within. He entered suddenly and found himself

FACE TO FACE WITH THE MAN

he was trying to arrest. Daniel was sitting on a trunk, and his father and mother were standing near by. As Brown entered, he shut the door behind him hastily and locked it. As he turned the old man asked him to sit down. He replied: "No; I want to see Daniel."

At this point the only two accounts of the tragedy differ. Mrs. Jenkins, the mother of the slain man, (and it was her testimony that was taken by the jury) says that Brown entered the room with his pistol in his hand, holding it out in front of him. As he entered, Daniel jumped out of the window. Brown ran hurriedly out of the house and met Daniel as he was standing half hidden on the west end of the house. He called out:

"I am going to shoot you!" At this Daniel began to beg: "Oh, don't; don't!" and she, the mother, screamed, "Lord have mercy!" Almost instantly Brown, who was standing with his pistol near Daniel's head, fired, and Daniel fell. She says her son was looking towards her when he was shot, holding his hands out in a beseeching way. As he fell she ran out and lifted his head in her lap. Brown came up to her, pushed her backwards and told her to shut her mouth. He then called for a bandage and commenced running his finger into the ghastly wound in the head. A bandage was brought, and Brown tied up Jenkins's head. He wanted to carry the wounded man off with him, but Mrs. Jenkins objected. Help had been summoned, but Jenkins died soon after. Brown went into town and gave himself up to the sheriff. The above was the statement of the old lady, to which she stoutly adhered during the whole trial.

It was opposed simply by Brown's own statement, in which he said that as he advanced on Jenkins outside of the house, Jenkins started to rush on him, and exclaiming, "you damn—n you, I will fix you!" put his hand in his pocket as if he was going to draw a weapon. At this Brown says he fired quickly in self-defense, and Jenkins fell. These were the two statements. There were two circumstances that bore against Brown, and these were that Jenkins was shot in the back of the head, and the other was that he had no weapon on his person when he fell. At any rate, the jury took Mrs. Jenkins's statement as true, and Brown was found guilty of murder.

THIS CONVICTION WAS MADE

within a few days of the murder, when there was considerable prejudice existing. Since then, the bearing of the prisoner, the development of certain facts, and the mystery that hung about his former life—all combined to excite an unusual interest in him. As those who became interested investigated the case, they say they found that the man was about to be unjustly hung. They therupon determined to try to save him. The prisoner did not have a dollar, and no hopes of any. He would not disclose the the name of his people, or their whereabouts, and consequently could look for no aid. Everything that was done in his favor, therefore, was purely voluntary. At length, the feeling in the community developed into the sending of the heavy delegation of petitioners and lawyers down to the governor on Wednesday.

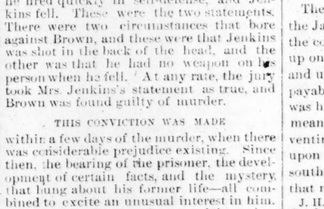
This delegation went to work in a most systematic way and built up a case wonderfully strong, and entirely different from the case presented to the jury. In the first place they broke down Mrs. Jenkins's testimony. To do this they introduced Rev. A. G. Dempsey, who declared that he would not believe her on oath. He gave certain information in regard to her character that had fallen under his personal knowledge—one of which was that she tried to get him to marry her son to a woman in Cobb county while he had a wife living in Atlanta. Mr. John H. Cooper was introduced, who swore that Mr. Jenkins told him that from the position his wife occupied at the time of the killing it was impossible for her to have seen the shooting—or to have heard what passed.

Mr. Frank E. Block, of this city, was then introduced and stated that some time ago this Daniel Jenkins came to his house early one morning, weeping profusely and in a state of the most abject misery. He told Mr. Block that his baby had just died, and that he did not have the money with which to

BUY IT A SHROUD OR A COFFIN,

and asked Mr. Block to lend him enough for this purpose. Mr. Block did so, and then going down town, discovered that the man had never had any child, and, of course, did not need money to buy a coffin with. He had him arrested for cheating and swindling. On the trial, his mother came to Atlanta and swore in the most positive manner that her son was with her in Cobb county on the day he was alleged to have been at Mr. Block's. This testimony was flatly disproved by Mr. Block, and by one or two policemen who knew Jenkins well, and who had seen him in Atlanta on that day.

In the last place, they produced a diagram to show that it was impossible for Mrs. Jenkins to have seen the shooting. The diagram was as follows:



"A," a window near which the shooting was done. "G" and "H" Jenkins and Brown respectively, at time of shooting. "D" window through which Jenkins jumped out, and at which Mrs. Jenkins was standing when the shooting occurred. "F," chimney and fire-place.

It will be seen from the above that Mrs. Jenkins must have been able to see through two walls, or around three corners, to have seen the shooting.

SHERIFF STEVENS'S STATEMENT.

Sheriff Stevens says that in asking about his power to arrest Jenkins, Brown was quite particular as to his rights in the premises. He seemed to be anxious to keep within the law. He declined to take a pistol out first, saying that he would have no trouble, and could hold him if he tried to get away. At length he took the pistol just as a manner of intimidation in case a display of force was needed. Mr. Stevens says that he has no idea Brown meant to kill Jenkins. He thinks Brown just drew his pistol, and when Jenkins started to rush on him raised it himself and fired without thinking. He accounts for the wound being in the back of the head by the presumption that Jenkins turned his head when he saw the pistol.

It was proved also that the acquaintance between the men was purely nominal, and that there could have been no feeling of malice or enmity. Brown discussed with the sheriff the best method of guarding the prisoner while in the buggy, and had finally determined to hold him by pinning him down with his leg. He told the sheriff this before going. As it was proved that he was not drinking, and had no malice, and no purpose to kill, or object in killing, it was held that it was evidently not his intention to kill Jenkins, and that it was done either accidentally or through a feeling of self-defense. They held that in this view, the death penalty was disproportionate, and asked for a commutation to imprisonment for life.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

was furnished as collateral. An affidavit was introduced from Mrs. Jenkins, in which she swore that she was excited and nervous when she delivered her first testimony, and that she had probably done Brown some injustice, and that she did not wish him to be hung, but thought imprisonment for life would be sufficient punishment for him. It was also shown that Brown refused to take a saddle-horse when going after the prisoner, but insisted on having a buggy, thus showing his intention of bringing him back with him.

One of the queer circumstances of the case is that old Mr. Jenkins does not testify at all. He was certainly a witness of the whole affair, and yet he has never been introduced by either the state or by the defense. Knowing more of the killing than any living person except the participants, he was not called on to say one word by either side. Why he was not brought into the witness-box must remain one of the curiosities of this queer case.

THE STATE OF FEELING

in Cobb county was intense. The governor stated that he had never seen just such a popular excitement before. It seemed that the whole people had risen and determined that nothing must be left undone to save Brown's life. Judge Lester said that the ladies were actually hysterical over it. General Phillips said his wife set up all night for fear he might oversleep himself and miss the train that would bring him to Atlanta on behalf of Brown, and then sent him out into the cold two hours ahead of time. Mr. Chuck Anderson told a similar tale of distress, and said that he were five hundred people who would have come down yesterday had not a dispatch from Judge Lester quieted them. The telegraph office was besieged all day, until Judge Lester telegraphed Sheriff Stevens to suspend the preparations to hang Brown. By the way, a queer story is told of the attempt to build the gallows. The sheriff offered a carpenter a certain sum to make it. A gentleman immediately stepped up and offered him double that sum not to make it. It would have been difficult to have carried out the death sentence had the governor determined not to interfere. We understand it had been determined to call the local militia out, but calling don't always fetch, for once it was attempted to "call spirits from the vasty deep." The feeling was certainly very intense in Cobb, and while the law would doubtless have been carried out if it had been so ordered, it must have been a lively time in Marietta.

THE GOVERNOR DETERMINED TO COMMUTE.

It is known positively that the governor will commute the sentence of Brown to imprisonment for life. It is even said that Judge Lester carried the order of commutation up to Marietta with him last night. Be this as it may, it is dead certain that Brown will not hang to-day, but that the governor will interfere and save him. We shall probably be able to give the full particulars of the order in the morning. The Marietta people all went home last night happy, and indeed it is said that the favorable decision had been reached when Judge Lester telegraphed at 11 o'clock in the morning to suspend work on the gallows.

TO THE VERY LAST

Brown declined to say anything about his former life or his former place of residence.

BANKER JAMES'S OFFER.

An Atlanta Capitalist and the Louisiana Debt.

The state of Louisiana has defaulted upon the January interest upon her bonds, and the coupons which should have been taken up on the first instant are still out-standing and unpaid. Before they became due and payable a meeting of citizens and bankers was held in New Orleans to devise ways and means to aid the state authorities in preventing the default, for fear of the effect upon Louisiana bonds in particular and southern securities in general. Concerning that meeting a New Orleans journal says:

J. H. James, an Atlanta banker, telegraphs to the chairman of the New Orleans citizens' and bankers' meeting that he will lend the state of Louisiana $5,000 without interest, to go towards making up the $150,000 required to pay the January interest on her bonds.

Meeting Mr. James in a city restaurant yesterday, a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION spoiled the banker's digestion by insisting upon an interview.

"How about those Louisiana bonds?"

"Well, the state has failed to pay the interest due on them."

"Did you offer to lend the state of Louisiana $5,000 to help pay the interest?"

ALL ABOUT IT.

"Well, I will tell you all about it. The state of Louisiana has paid its interest pretty regularly since it compromised and funded its debt at sixty cents on the dollar. The interest account amounts to about $410,000. The state has a financial board consisting of the governor and other officers, and also a financial agent. If I am correctly informed the democrats made a bad bargain when they swapped off the old agent for the one they have now. He had $125,000 on hand, but the taxes had not been paid in by the tax collectors, and he refused to make any provision to supply the deficiency and save the state. When the event became possible, a meeting was held by the citizens and bankers, and this agent agreed that if they would lend the state $150,000, he would make up the balance necessary to pay the interest."

"And it was to aid in that you offered the $5,000?"

"Yes, There is a defect in the law of that state. The interest is payable on the first day of January, but the tax collectors have until the 20th of January in which to pay in the money received from taxes and out of which money the interest is paid. In this case it was only a matter of lending the money for a matter of thirty days, but the whole amount was not raised and so they did not draw for my contribution."

"You were interested in the bonds of

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches pacing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south it is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the entire south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country. All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 10, 1879.

DR. LINDERMAN, director of the mint, puts the gold product of Georgia in 1878 at $100,000. If the remainder of his figures are proportionate underestimates, the total gold product of the country is something immense.

IT is settled that there is to be a river and harbor bill. A sub-committee headed by Mr. Reagan is now engaged in preparing such a bill for the consideration of the full committee on commerce. The aggregate amount of the new bill will probably be limited to three millions.

IT seems fitting that the gallant Borie should sail the seas as a sort of special tender to young Fred. Grant. He flunked to Fred.'s pa all through his official career, and it is but just that he should flunk to Fred. Something may grow out of it.

THE coin balance is increasing, and if this sort of thing holds good, the government will soon have all the gold in the country—an useless and non-interest bearing mass of metal. The interest on the bonds that were sold to get it will, however, keep on without regard to weather.

ACCORDING to Commissioner Raum, Georgia and Tennessee were bad states last year; for in the former five revenue officers were killed or wounded, and in the latter six met with a similar fate. In Georgia 654 arrests were made and 237 stills seized; in Tennessee 466 arrests were made and 223 stills seized.

ONE of the queerest facts in connection with the death of Caleb Cushing is the fact that nearly all the northern newspapers have discovered that he was the meanest man in all that section. This is posthumous fame with a vengeance. Down here we can all truthfully say, peace to his manes.

ADMIRAL PORTER, who seems to be something more of an imbecile than the average naval officer, has written an article for a magazine in which he speaks of "angels on toast." There are other expressions in the same article which seem to make it imperative that the man should occupy a stall in some obscure lunatic asylum.

SUNSET COX'S new census bill provides for its taking on the first day of June, 1880. A superintendent of the census is to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The clerical force is to be appointed by the secretary of the interior, and one or more supervisors for each state and territory, not exceeding in all one hundred and fifty, are to be nominated by the governors of the several states. The schedules of inquiries for the tenth census are to be the same as those contained in the act for the taking of the census of 1850, with some additional provisions. Three million dollars is fixed as the maximum cost of the census. The bill proposes subvention to any state or territory which at intermediate five years may take a census and report the results to the secretary of the interior, the government in such cases to pay half the cost.

LAST year 2,688 miles of railroad were constructed in this country against 2,281 miles in 1877, 2,460 in 1876, and 7,340 in 1872. Of last year's construction the New England states built 41 miles; the middle states, 333; the south Atlantic states, 111; the gulf states, 167; the south interior states, 53; the north interior states, 273; the northwestern states, 1,235; the far west interior states, 327, and the Pacific states, 122 miles. Among the states Minnesota leads off with 338½ miles, followed in order by Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Kansas, New York, Texas, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, California and Georgia. Texas is first among the southern states, and Georgia second. The first built 118½ and Georgia 62 miles. The last named amount is made up of the Elberton Air-Line, 45 miles; the Marietta and North Georgia, 10 miles, and the Ocmulgee and Horse creek, 7 miles long. Virginia built 16½ miles; North Carolina, 16 miles; South Carolina, 16½ miles; Alabama, 22 miles; Mississippi, 26 miles; Arkansas, 7 miles; Tennessee, 10 miles; Kentucky, 20 miles, and West Virginia, 16½ miles.

Curing Itself.

The Texas fever seems to have abated considerably—at least, so far as Georgia is concerned. We do not hear of late of whole families and neighborhoods pulling up their stakes and retiring to the land where chills and fever glisten in every dew-drop—whenever there is a dew-drop—and hang from every swinging limb. On the contrary, we read in our state exchanges every day the doleful story of some frazzled Georgian who, by alternately walking and stealing rides in freight cars, has managed to return to his old home. The picture he draws of life in Texas is, indeed, a gloomy one.

Upon arriving in the land which flows with milk and honey (on the war-maps of the immigrant agents) he discovers that in order to get along, he must work as hard in Texas as in Georgia, and, in a majority of instances, to less advantage. Frequently he can get no work, and then his money disappears as if by magic. We feel a profound pity for any Georgian who is insane enough to believe that he can better his condition in a state like Texas, but, as we said before, it is infinitely better that he should make the experiment and satisfy himself rather than be continually longing to reach the El Dorado. One experiment of this kind is sufficient to last a man a life time, and we advise all those who are restless about the matter, and who are reasonably sure that they can save money enough to pay their way back, to put this Texas fever to the test and cure it at once.

There are now in the state of Texas thousands of stranded Georgians who would be glad to return to their old homes if they could, and nearly every train brings back some who are fortunate enough to be able to purchase a railway ticket. This is an evil that will cure itself, and in a few years, the announcement that a Georgian has gone to Texas to better his condition will create astonishment and cause regret among his neighbors. After all, there is no better place than Georgia. Her soil is fertile, her climate temperate and her people generous; and to-day the inducements she holds out to immigrants are infinitely superior to those of Texas or of any other southern state.

Polygamy.

Chief-Justice Waite, speaking for the entire supreme court, has just decided that the law of congress prohibiting plural marriages is in every respect constitutional. He declared that this law is not in conflict with the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom, and showed that the right of congress to legislate for the protection of public morals and for the protection of the fundamental principles of society cannot be abridged by the Mormon claim of religious belief, any more than it could by the claim of certain other religious beliefs, that human sacrifices are necessary, or that widows must be burned with the bodies of their dead husbands. There was some slight difference of opinion as to admissibility of the testimony of one witness, given on the former trial in Utah, but the two or three justices who doubted its admissibility concurred with their associates on all other points of the case, and there is absolutely nothing left in the whole matter for further judicial determination or controversy.

This decision was rendered in the case of one George Reynolds, who had entered into a plural marriage according to the Mormon rite. He was indicted for bigamy, tried and found guilty in the local United States court, and upon appeal to the court of last resort the judgment was fully affirmed. This decision establishes the validity of section 5332 of the United States revised statutes, which declares that every man and every woman who has entered into a plural marriage in the territory is liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment for not more than five years. All such marriages are, of course, void. Were this law fully enforced, a good part of the Mormon population would be sent to prison, their children declared illegitimate, their wives concubines, and their property seized in judgment of the fines against them.

And here comes in the serious question of the execution of the law. Too much execution would be construed into persecution, which would be utilized to the building up of the Mormon church. Too much of it would doubtless lead to civil war in Utah. And yet polygamy must be discountenanced. It growth, at least, must be stopped, and perhaps this is all that can be done under the circumstances. If every plural marriage hereafter contracted is severely and unflinchingly dealt with, the system must come to an end. Mormonism is by no means dying out. It is believed to be more prosperous than it ever was before Brigham Young's death, and the questions presented by its existence call for vigorous and yet prudent treatment. The problem involves the stoppage of polygamy without the infliction of unnecessary hardship, and this includes questions very difficult of treatment. For example, shall plural wives of to-day and their offspring be cut off from sharing in the estates of their Morman husbands? They are the victims of polygamy, and the law as it stands is merciless towards them. As to future plural marriages there should, however, be no hesitation. Let the law in such cases be enforced to the letter.

Tennessee's Debt and Small Bonds.

Governor Porter, in the message that closed his official term, urges the legislature to adjust the debt of the state upon a basis of fifty per cent. for principal and past due interest, believing that the great body of creditors would accept such a settlement, and that the debt would thus cease to be burdensome. He puts the principal at $20,221,300; the past-due interest at $4,052,717, making a total debt of $24,274,000. Settled at fifty cents on the dollar it would amount to $12,137,000, the annual interest charge at six per cent. amounting to $728,220. With these figures before him Governor Porter does not hesitate to again urge the acceptance of the proposition, which the creditors of the state made in December, 1877, and which is still considered an open offer.

This proposition has, however, been once rejected, and it is far from certain that it will meet with a different fate in the present legislature. This uncertainty is leading to the development of a number of schemes for raising the wind; and among them is one coming from Mr. Sykes, a distinguished lawyer of Columbia, which is essentially a duplication of Mr. Garrard's bill. Mr. Sykes is opposed to a repudiation of the debt, and he is also opposed to the payment of a high rate of interest. He favors an "equitable settlement" of the debt, but that settlement, he says, should not call for over four per cent. interest. He thinks the new bonds should be of a small denomination, not exceeding $100, and as low as $25, the interest and principal to be payable at Nashville. The object in having bonds of a small denomination is that they may fall into the hands of the people of Tennessee, the farmers and mechanics of small means, who could use them in the purchase of property, in the payment of debts, or as an investment. These small bonds, bearing this small rate of interest, would become a part of the circulating medium of the country, and, although not a legal tender, would give great relief by being used in trade. The state could well afford, he thinks, to pay the interest on these bonds for the benefits they would confer in virtually enlarging the volume of local currency. If the law taxing state-bank issues should be repealed by congress, these bonds might be used as a basis of banking as United States bonds are now used. These four per cent. bonds would have to be made non-taxable, otherwise they would be of but little value, and when subject to state, county or municipal taxation would be driven out of the state.

This is Mr. Styles's plan in brief. The interviews thus far published show that while the small-bond plan is generally well regarded, there is a disposition to await the results of the experiment in Georgia. No one seems to doubt the constitutionality of the proposed small bonds, but some seem to think that the bonds could not be disposed of. The success of the scheme in Georgia will, in short, lead to similar efforts in other states. If the Garrard bonds are readily absorbed, other issues will appear, sufficiently large to have a material influence over the settlement of the vexed currency question. Small bonds are in fact decidedly in demand, there being a general call for a popular government loan, in bonds of $10 and upwards, to replace the outstanding fives as soon as they can be called in.

A Man Named Joneses.

There are many Joneses, many of them excellent good people and many indifferent bad. Among the latter, we are fain to believe, must be ranked Senator Jones, of Nevada. There is no doubt, however, that Jones is a great man. He is a sort of marsupial Jones, and carries his badness in his belly, where it is not to be seen of all men. He is a sort of rancid Jones, owing to the fact that he is not always successful in business speculations. He is a rancorous Jones, and does not love the south because some of his enterprises in this section have proven to be failures. In short, as we have said, he is an indifferent bad Jones, whose ill will is charmingly amusing, and whose impressions of the south are too good to be lost to posterity. For this reason we print elsewhere his views as secured by that picturesque fugitive writer, George Alfred Townsend.

It will be observed that Jones's main grievance against the south relates to an aggravated condition of the marsupial development of which we have spoken, and before we forget it, we must hasten to give him credit for having the most sensitive paunch that ever protruded beyond the level of the gullet. At one point in his exceedingly entertaining conversation, Jones says that wherever he went in the south he was served with meats fried in boar's fat—always excepting Atlanta. In Atlanta, the cook, more graciously delicate than his contemporaries in the provincial regions, fried Jones's meats in sow's fat. The average reader may wonder at this marsupial sensitiveness on the part of Jones, but we do not. We feel confident that if the fat had been barrow's fat this great man would have noticed the difference and labeled it accordingly; indeed, so profoundly are we impressed with the greatness of Jones that we believe he could tell the color of the hog by merely gazing into the fat. This proves beyond question that Jones is a remarkable man; for, look you, when a man can discover the sex of a hog by stirring the gravy, he is worthy to represent not only Nevada, but Cincinnati, in the senate.

As to our young men, however, we are bound to believe that Jones, notwithstanding his true greatness, regarded them with a jaundiced eye. Dyspepsia, aggravated, no doubt, by the boar's fat and the sow's fat, was gnawing away at his marsupial cavity, and for this reason he was not competent to judge whether our young men looked surly and vicious. We, who know them, have been of the opinion that they are altogether too blithe and gay for their own good. But this by the way.

The principal reason why Jones was dissatisfied with our young men and our cooking was because he had just discovered that his ice factory here was the invention of Mulberry Sellers and of a piece with the celebrated eye-water of that sanguine person. Jones should not blame us for the failure of his ice concern. When a man comes south with a bag of ammonia and a wilderness of iron pipes for the purpose of manufacturing in one month enough ice to do the people of three states a whole season, he is supposed to take all the risks himself. When he discovers that his bag of ammonia and his tangle of pipes won't make any ice at all, he shouldn't turn around and abuse our young men and our hash. It is not our fault that his machine is a fizzle. The people of Atlanta didn't burst his ammonia bag. It did it by itself, and this reminds us that probably the only surly and vicious looking person Jones saw in Atlanta was the innocent young man who was blown out of a window when Jones's ammonia bag collapsed. Upon the whole, though, Jones's conversation is interesting as coming from a man who is not only truly great, but who is the proprietor of a collapsed ammonia bag and iron pipes too numerous to mention. We wish Jones well.

Southern War Debts.

A recent decision of the supreme court of the United States, in a case involving the validity of certain war issues of the notes of the bank of Tennessee, has given rise to the suggestion that the war debts of southern states may yet be validated and the people forced to pay them. The matter is undergoing wide discussion among the newspapers.

The case decided by the supreme court was this: By the charter of the bank of Tennessee the state of Tennessee agreed to receive the notes of the bank in payment of taxes. During the period of reconstruction the legislature declared these war issues, called the Torbett issues, null and void, in pursuance of the constitutional amendment declaring all debts contracted in aid of the alleged "rebellion" null and void. The notes passed out of circulation and were deemed worthless. They have been accumulating for years in the hands of a few speculators, who now hold an unknown, but enormous sum of them. They made a case at law against a tax collector to test the question of the validity of this issue. The court has decided, the chief justice and Justices Bradley and Harlan dissenting, that there being nothing in the record to show that these notes were issued in aid of the rebellion, the clause in the constitution of Tennessee invalidating them is obnoxious to the constitution of the United States, because it impairs the obligations of a contract. The fact that they were issued during the "rebellion" and while the state of Tennessee claimed connection with another than the United States government weighs nothing, the court holding that since its admission into the union the "state of Tennessee" has been ever the same, and its attempted secession did not interfere with "its perpetual succession and perpetual identity." This decision is based upon the assumption that the notes were not issued in aid of the rebellion," and the state of Tennessee will now have to redeem the entire outstanding volume of this war issue in payment of taxes due the state. This is a heavy infliction upon a people already heavily burdened, and the crippled finances of the state will suffer still more severely by reason of this decision.

There is nothing in the terms of the decision, in our judgment, to warrant the opinion put forth by Justice Bradley that the decision is calculated to "introduce "evils of great magnitude that will ultimately lead to the recognition of the "war debts of the seceding states." The southern states are not anxious to pay their war debts, either this year or the next, and any movement in that direction will probably take its origin in the ranks of the radical leaders, as another scheme of robbery and oppression whereby to punish the southern people. In their hate and jealousy they would not scruple to put upon foot a scheme of that nature. How soon will they do so is apparently the only point in doubt.

From a political point of view the decision is an interesting one, since it reverses the entire line of argument whereby the republican party sought to justify its schemes and measures of reconstruction. Their theory was that the southern states had been in rebellion and that they had thereby lost their characters as states of the union. They were deemed and treated as territories, and the congress of the United States proceeded to "reconstruct" state governments for them and to formally "readmit them into the "union as states." The supreme court decides that secession did not take the states out of the union nor end their obligations to the constitution of the United States, "though for "awhile it may have ended their enforcement." The supreme court thus affirms the position taken by President Johnson in his efforts to "restore" the states to their proper relations in the union, and for which doctrine he was arraigned before the American people and his impeachment attempted. Either congress, under the domination of the republican party, was guilty of a great crime against the rights of these southern states, in the reconstruction measures, or the supreme court, controlled by republican judges, is now guilty of gross error in making this decision in question. Upon either hypothesis, that party stands self-convicted of double-dealing.

The decision is also notable, because, though not in terms, it follows the precedent established by the court in the case of Briscoe vs. Bank of the Commonwealth, Kentucky, (11 Peters), in which it is stated that it is within the power of a state to charter a bank and that when the state itself owns all the stock of the bank, it is not in its capacity as a sovereign. In such case the state stands the same as would an individual citizen and is to be so treated. The state of Tennessee was so considered in the case in question. In that view of the matter, the obligation of the state to the holders of the notes was the same as if both had been individuals. Such contracts have been deemed valid and binding without reference to the war or its issues and results.

ELI PERKINS is simon Cameron's other widow Oliver.

WHY don't Schurz and Sheridan strip and fight it out? Is Carl afraid of getting his knee-pans bruised?

SENATOR BECK is preparing to thaw John Sherman out. Beck has got a very bad eye.

BILL GARRISON'S bloody shirt yawp has no perceptible influence upon the cipher dispatch mine that the talented editor of the Tribune is now working.

A MAN named Jones, who is senator from Nevada, proposes Hamilton Fish for president. This is almost as cool as Jones's wonderful bag of ammonia from which he feeds his remarkable ice factories, all the way from Georgia to Texas.

THE paragraphic ass of the New York Tribune need not bray so loudly. The tissue ballot business was the invention of his own party.

WE trust every one of the alleged cipher dispatches are genuine. If they are they criminate the republican members of the Florida returning board, who were desirous of selling themselves. They were finally bought by the Hayes gang with promises of place. Does Whitelaw doubt this?

IT is a great pity that Senator Jones ever built any ice-factories in the south. Their failure has soured this able man against our institutions—and this, as a matter of course, is to be regretted.

SOME one has been foolish enough to propose Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, for the Berlin mission. Such a project as this can never be carried out with our consent. We want this able man to remain at his post and continue his entertaining commentaries upon the cipher dispatches. We cannot give him up.

THE question that now agitates the south and west is, is resumption a success? They have resumed in Washington and in New York, but the resumption wave h s not yet extended to Chicago and St. Louis. What is Sneaky John going to do about it?

THE Christian Index, published by Messrs. James P. Harrison & Co., appeared yesterday in a new and beautiful dress. It was neat enough before, but the new outfit improves it wonderfully. In addition to this, the leading article on "Confluent Prayer," by Dr. Henry H. Tucker, the editor, is one of the most remarkable we have ever read—remarkable as to style, and singularly remarkable as to matter. Dr. Tucker is by far the ablest contributor to religious literature in the south. With such an editor and with such an enterprising publiser as Mr. Harrison, the Index cannot fail to commend itself to the reading public.

IT is well that the vast orange interests of the count Johannes B. Gormanne were removed from Florida to Talbotton before the cold snap. Otherwise they may have been destroyed.

AN Atlanta correspondent of some of the western papers predicts that the Murphy-Hill controversy will divide the democratic party. This is altogether premature. The democracy of Georgia is like a jointed snake—the more you break it, the more liable it is to gather itself together again.

THE superiority of Irish whisky seems to have struck Grant very forcibly. He should send a bottle to his dear G. Wash. C.

THERE are now twenty-four democratic governors in these United States. If there were six more, we could easily have Eli Perkins and Howard Carroll installed in some institution where unveracity can be permanently cured.

POSTSCRIPT.

GOVERNOR TALBOT, of Massachusetts, is an economical creature. He polishes his own boots.

REPRESENTATIVE FINLEY, of Florida, is one of the noted fraud hunters of the house.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL MCCORMICK has returned to this country.

SECRETARIES EVARTS, Thompson and McCreary join the president in opposing Chinese immigration.

THE stench hounds of the press are after Joaquin Miller for stealing a poem of Miles O'Reilly's.

WAYNE MACVEIGH is squatting around Washington with his mouth open for the Berlin mission.

SENATOR THURMAN'S absence from the Columbus eighth of January festival was caused by ill health.

THE Maine legislature has brought itself under radical censure for refusing to pass a resolution that resumption should be sustained at any hazard.

IN GENERAL.

—Nast gets $200 a week for his work on Harper's Weekly.

—Mr. Hewitt is likely to be a candidate for governor of New York next year.

—The way to make six cents go farthest—buy a stamp and put it on a foreign letter.

—The Philadelphia Times inquires anxiously whether the grave of the old year is being watched?

—"Ebenezer" is the title of Hans Breitmann's story in Temple Bar. He raised it himself.

—A town in Kansas has been named after Susan B. Anthony. It is called Susantown, and is the county site of Harper county.

—The American people are treading on 100,000 cords of wood all the while—shoepegs.—New York Graphic.

—Ex-Bishop McCoskry was in Dresden at last accounts. He recently wrote to a friend in Owossa that he expected to return to New York and take up his residence there.

—A western paper wants to know why a woman always sits on the floor to pull on her stockings. We suppose it is simply because she can't sit on the ceiling.—New York Times.

—There will be a large addition to polite Washington society when Senor Mendez Vigo, the new minister from Spain, arrives with his wife and nine children. He is coming.

—In Turkey the forehead of the convicted author of a notorious falsehood is branded with a hot iron. If Eli Perkins lived in Turkey they would have to hang coupons to him to accomodate all the tallies.—Bridgeport Standard.

—When a dog snaps at a fly that has been fooling around him four or five hours and misses it, he feels just like a girl who pours the full tide of her affection over a young man and suddenly discovers that it wont soak in.—Andrews' Bazar.

—"American drinks" known at Paris: Blue Blazes, Fairy's Kiss, Flash of Lightning, Heap of Comfort, Boston Float, Dog's Nose, Rattlesnake, Arctic Region, Corpse Reviver, Colleen Bawn, Maiden's Blush, Morality Punch, Spelling Bee, and Prairie Oyster.

—In the near future the customer will say unto the bar-keeper, "Gimme a cocktail with plenty of glucose and citric acid, and not too much methylated spirit," and having tasted will say, "Not quite so sweet as I usually take it—a little more muriate of tin, please."

—A lucky family is that of the Barings. The founder of their families was a trader in Exeter, England, a hundred years ago, and now the family holds a baronetcy, a barony, a bishopric and an earldom, possesses immense wealth, and has sixty livings in its gift.

—The death of Caleb Cushing leaves Jefferson Davis the only surviving member of the cabinet of Franklin Pierce, which went into office in 1853. Vice-President King died soon after election, making David R. Atchison, of Missouri, vice president pro tem.

—Princess Louise is very fond of the paintings of the eccentric Mr. Whistler. It is said that previous to leaving England she called to see another eminent painter, but received from him a "not at home," and an intimation that he was not at the beck and call of princesses.

—There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on January 22, 1879, commencing in Uruguay, whence the central line, sweeping over the south Atlantic, passes over Tristan d'Acunha, and crosses the continent of Africa toward Pemba island, north of Zanzibar. The middle of the eclipse will be at 4:06 P. M., local mean time.

—The Figaro, of Vienna, says that Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff has addressed an allocation to the Bulgarians in which the following passage is found: "Hope in the future! Our government will bring you to its heart. The arm of Russia is extended toward you, and she has—long fingers."

—A new plan of mobilization has been adopted for the German army. Only 24 hours are to be left to the men of the reserve and the landwehr for the settlement of their private affairs when once they have received the order to join their regiments. This order is given irrespective of Sunday or holiday of day or night.

—James Brooks had for several years got drunk on new year's day in Bismarck, Dakota, and rather than break the custom, he rode sixty miles on horseback on December 31, 1878. He lost no time after his arrival, but began his annual frolic immediately in a dance hall, and was soon drunk and quarrelsome. He bullied everybody in the place except one woman, and she, when he struck her, shot him dead.

—Of the 27,005 deaths in New York last year the greatest proportion was from phthisis—4,477; next follows diarrhœa, 2,964; next brain and nervous diseases, 2,416; next pneumonia, 2,271. Nearly one-half the whole number of deaths were of children under five yea s of age, 12,354; only 1,700 were of persons over seventy years.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer of Sunday says: "We are informed that the Edison electric light company of New York city recently made a proposition to the Cincinnati gaslight and coke company, offering to sell them the exclusive use of the light for Hamilton county for $40,000. General Hickenlooper, president of the gas company, promply refused the offer. He has more faith in coal than in electricity."

—The couple to be married stood on a log, so as to get out of the mud, and a farm hand held an umbrella over them, for rain was falling heavily. The clergyman sat on a fence, and read the ceremony by the light of a lantern, for the night was dark. The friends huddled around, shivering and damp. The intention had been to have the marriage service performed in the bride's residence, which is just within the Iowa boundary, but the license had been obtained in Missouri, and the party crossed the line to escape the risk of illegality.

—"Your daughter has treated me very curt"—and the young man was lifted by the parental hoof from the door of his girl's house to the middle of the horse-car track. He arose as quick as he could, and mildly explained that he hadn't finished the word, which was "courteous," and Alphonse was taken under the inhospitable roof once more, had his pants mended, was done up in salve, and then sent home to his ma in a hack. Thus is true greatness rewarded, and impetuosity rebuked.—Boston Traveller.

—Morton McMichael, whose death is announced at Philadelphia, had been editorially associated with the North American for about thirty-four years, and as orator, journalist and politician attained to considerable distinction. He was a native of Burlington, New Jersey, born in 1807, and a man of versatile literary attainments, whose earlier contributions to the press displayed marked talent and were much admired. Of later years he devoted himself mainly to his newspaper and the politics of the republican party.

—It is reported from Madrid that King Alfonso is to marry "a Belgian princess." It must be Stephanie, second daughter of King Leopold II. and Queen Marie Henrietta. This young lady is eighteen years of age. Her only unmarried sister is Clementine, about seven years old. Her sister Louise married Prince Phillip of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha in 1875. Phillip is a Bourbon. His mother was a daughter of King Louis Phillippe, king of the French. It seems really too soon for Alfonso to talk of marriage, his late beloved queen being hardly cold in her early grave.

—Evening in Boston: The lady of the house trips lightly down into the kitchen, and, with the aid of her gold-rimmed eyeglasses, carefully scrutinizes each individual bean, and casting the blemished ones aside with her dainty fingers, covers the white and glistening mass with cochineal. This is the first step in the preparation of that nutritious and smoking repast that will grace the Saturday's supper-table, "Boston baked beans."—New Haven Register.

—For the first time since 1861 the United States has an opportunity to retaliate on her neighbor, the dominion of Canada. She has been discounting greenbacks all these years, and her own notes being on a specie basis, circulating these over the borders at par. Now the greenback is equal to the yellow shiner, and northern New York refuses to take Canadian money unless at a discount of two per cent. The Canadian bank bills are based merely on the honesty of bank officials, who hold the assets.

—An article composed of butter, potatoes and fish is now being canned by a Boston firm and is being exported to nearly every quarter of the habitable globe. The fishballs are packed solid in tin cans and hermetically sealed, after which they are put up in cans of ten dozen each, when they are ready for the market. The first sale was made in New York last May, and to such an extent has the business grown in nine months, that the firm employs a force of two hundred and fifty men and women in preparing and packing the fish balls, and sixty tinners in making the cans.

—A French medical journal states that Dr. Guyor, after consulting the best authorities on the subject, and making the necessary calculations, has determined that the number of pulsations during the different ages of life is as follows: During the first year, 63,000,000, in round numbers; during the first two years, 120,000,000; the first eight years, 435,000,000; the first twelve years, 614,000,000; the first fourteen years, 698,000,000; the first thirty-six years, giving the figures in full, 1,229,904,000, during a lifetime of fifty years, 1,928,160,000; of sixty years, 2,269,800,000, and of eighty years, 3,007,040,000.

—The landed and house property possessed by the religious fraternities in France is not less than $52,000,000 in value. This estimate does not include the unauthorized religious establishments. The personal property of the authorized monasteries and convents is very great, but it is impossible to arrive at any accurate valuation. The number of unauthorized nuns and monks in France is estimated at about 152,000, and the members of unauthorized bodies, such as Trappists, Capuchin Friars, Dominicans, Carmelites, Franciscans, etc., may be reckoned at upward of 20,000 souls. It will be thus seen that the Catholic church in France still possesses great wealth as well as power.

—Mr. George Augustus Sala has been hunting up old authorities in regard to the founding of the order of the garter, and finds in the chronicles of Roger de Hovenden an allusion which indicates that it was in Cyprus that one of the earliest chapters of the garter was held, fifty one hundred and fifty years before the supposed institution of the order by Richard III. Roger says: "On the arrival of Queen Berengaria in Sicily, King Richard, in honor of his betrothment, established a fraternity of twenty-four knights, who pledged themselves to the king to scale the walls of Acre, and that they might be known at the storming of that city, the king appointed them to wear each a blue band of leather on the left leg. They were known as the knights of the Blue Thong, and they were placed under the invocation of St. George, the tutelary saint of Aquitanine."

—The correspondent of a London paper describes an Afghan beauty as having blue-black hair plastered stiff with gums, and either worn in various forms on the head or plaited in long braids down the back. The margins of the carsare pierced and decorated with rows of small silver rings, while large rings hang from the lobes. The neck and breast are tattooed with little figures of stars and flowers, and the sparkle of the lustrous black is enhanced by coating the lids with black antimony. The cheeks are round and dotted with little round moles of gold and silver, set fastened on with gum. A loose muslin or silk jacket of yellow, blue or red hangs below the waist, and wide trousers of silk or other colored material complete the indoor costume. On going out, the lady wears leggings of cotton cloth, gartered at the knee, shoes of red or yellow leather and a boorkaposh or cloak. Some ladies wear horsehair veils, and others fasten vinaigrettes to their foreheads which contain attar of roses or other scents. Afghan ladies exercise much influence over their sensitive husbands, and one of Shere Ali's wives sometimes smartly boxes him on the ear with a slipper.

Grant a Necessity to the Republican Party.

Washington cor. New York Herald.

A prominent republican politician, who has the means to be very thoroughly informed of the thoughts and intentions of the leading men of his party, remarked in conversation to-day that General Grant will be nominated in 1880, not only because he can most easily carry the convention but because he is a necessity to the party. "We see very clearly that the next election is very uncertain," he said; "we may not be able to elect any man, but we certainly cannot elect any man except Grant. He has the confidence of the wealthy and property owning classes at the north, and with him as candidate we can raise funds more easily than with any one else. Moreover, either Blaine or Conkling would have to encounter the hostility or lukewarm support of his rival, and we cannot afford to risk anything. Another consideration which has some weight is that in case of a contested election we should be certain that Grant will not suffer himself to be cheated. If we elect him he will go into the white house. Whether we can elect him is, in my judgment, by no means certain. It depends not at all on the republicans but on the democrats, if they make fools of themselves, as I have little doubt they will, we shall have the country with us for Grant, because even the anti-Grant men in our party will vote for him rather than incur the risk of any wild communistic regime, which would make property insecure and capital valueless, because it would cripple enterprise. If the democrats insist on keeping the currency questions alive and nominate a man like Thurman or Hendricks you will see that the property of the country will rally solidly for Grant, and you know even Thurman admits that property and intelligence must rule and carry elections. The next election depends entirely on the democratic party, and the chances of its acting so sensibly and manifesting so conservative a spirit as to win the confidence of the country you know as much about as I. They may once more, as they have so often done, drive the country a fright and disgust that will lead it rightly, as I think, to fling itself into the arms of Grant as a means of security, because property means civilization. The democracy have had few men who could carry the country against Grant. I can think of only three, Bayard, General Hancock and Stockton, of New Jersey. With either of these they could win, in my judgment, and I don't know of any one else they have. These three have all clean records on currency and all other questions. They are thoroughly respectable and would have the confidence of the country sufficiently to carry off from us the considerable number of men who strongly dislike Grant and who will not vote for him if they can help it. But the democratic party is only a mob; it has not brains enough to go straight, and that is our main chance."

A New Name for the Highest Gift of the People.

Chicago Times.

Mr. Borie, formerly an old salt in the employment of the United States, and now about to go abroad "strange countries for to see," says of Grant: "I hope he will not accept a renomination for his own sake. He has nothing to gain by it. General Grant has received all the honor that the American people can bestow. He is a good man, a real good man; he has been president for two terms, and he is too good a man to be stuck into such a place again." "Such a hole!" To think of the presidency of the United States being thus described by a respectable old duffer like Borie. But when Grant was stalled there he seemed rather to like it, and if the signs do not fail he is anxious to get back in just such a hole.

An Honored Representative.

Columbus Times.

No member of the delegation, or of any other state delegation, was more esteemed and beloved than Hon. Julian Hartridge. There was none whose integrity and fidelity to his trust were more conspicuous. Both as a man and a politician he was above reproach. He had already acquired an extended reputation by his talents which found recognition in his assignment to a higher position than that of all other representatives of Georgia—a leading membership on the judiciary committee. It was a position to which his ability as a lawyer fully entitled him, and of his fitness for which he gave brilliant proof by his labors in that capacity. The proceedings of both branches of Congress attest the distinguished regard in which he was held and the sincere regret felt in Washington for his death.

Georgia's Dead Statesman.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The death of Mr. Hartridge will cause sincere regret throughout the entire union. He was a gentleman of upright conduct and unimpeachable integrity, who, through all the years of fraud and corruption, served the people of Georgia with clean hands and upright purpose—spurning all the blandishments of power and pursuing with steadfast purpose the rigid path of rectitude. He leaves behind him a name unsmirched and a reputation honorable alike to himself and the people whose representative he was. Generous, whole hearted and brave, his death leaves a void not easily filled. In the death of such a man the people of every section of the country have just cause for mourning and regret.

An Amendment to the Army Bill.

Washington Capital.

A reorganization of the army is necessary to avail ourselves of Tecumseh Sherman just as a re-election of Grant is necessary to serve the government. And one of the ludicrous features of the bill is that while grave duties and responsibilities are taken from the president and given to the general of the army, no provision is made for a perpetuation of the office. When Tecumseh Sherman dies—we suppose he will die—how long, oh! Lord, how long?—the organized army will come to an abrupt end. The result will not be so disastrous as one might suppose at first glance, for by that time the army will be so accustomed to existence without a head that the demise of the general will have little or no effect. However, as all in the bill is made dependent on the general, we suggest that Tecumseh be incorporated under the title of "The Grand National Round Dancing Osculatory Company for the better promotion of Conceited Imbecility in the Army of the United States."

Death of Hon. Julian Hartridge.

Augusta Chronicle.

The unlooked for death of Hon. Julian Hartridge, yesterday, at Washington, from an attack of pneumonia, caused a great shock to the community. He was yet a young man, and has passed away in the very blossom of his days. In person he was strikingly handsome, and what is called distingue. He looked the thoroughbred he was. Intellectually, he was singularly gifted. At the bar, he was profound, learned, eloquent, magnetic; on the stump and in the forum he had few equals. In his district he was easily the most brilliant man and the most popular. He took front rank as a congressman, and it was to the regret of the state at large that he peremptorily declined to serve again. Brief as was his career, it was full and round and symmetrical with noble purposes and proud achievements which his state will cherish, and long will his countrymen keep his memory "green in their souls."

That Baltimore Interview.

Gwinnett Herald.

After the very thorough and exhaustive investigation of the whole matter the committee has went outside of all rules to trace every indication of fraud or improper conduct on the part of the governor, and his most thorough and complete vindication by both the majority and minority, the covert attack made on the governor in this interview has and will stir up the just indignation of the fair minded people of the state. If his charges are true, they must be susceptible of proof, and if these facts could have been proven, did Mr. Hill discharge his duty to the people of the state by withholding that proof when he was called on by the committee and challenged by Colquitt to produce it? Mr. Hill very properly says: "I admit they have the advant

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The other end of the cold snap is upon us.

—Colonel Tom Howard's Florida snowstorm has come to pass.

—Macon is still in the throes of a municipal contest.

—Thomasville wants the country to understand that she had some snow herself.

—Mr. E. D. Wood, hardware merchant of Dalton, has failed.

—A wild cat was killed in Thomas county the other day.

—Social Circle had a small fire the other day.

—Dr. W. W. Barlow, a prominent citizen of Sumter county, is dead.

—The Columbus horses make it a point never to become too familiar with a brass band.

—A Savannah dray horse is never considered competent until he has backed into the river.

—We are now ten days deep in the new year. How many are standing by their preambles and resolutions?

—The moon is not beginning the new year in a becoming manner. She was full again last night.

—Texas is not as inviting to Georgians as it used to be. The ground is too soft and the rock-cellars are too convenient.

—This is the season when the truly energetic and efficient farmer turns his cattle out to shift for themselves.

—The gin-house of Mr. Rus. Pace, of Cobb county, was burned by incendiaries last week.

—The stable and barn of Mr. J. D. James, of Elberton, were burned by an incendiary recently.

—Mr. John P. O'Kelly, an aged and respected citizen of Walton county, was found dead in the woods recently.

—The average tramp can stand as much cold as an Esquimaux dog. Some of them even carry icicles in their pockets to warm their hands with.

—This is the season when our legislators can sit in the chimney corner and frame a dog law—a law, we mean, that will protect the dogs from the ferocious sheep.

—It doesn't look much like reconciliation—all this cold weather coming from the north. It is enough to dishearten the stoutest patriot.

—And now, since we came to think about it, what has become of the Augusta Evening Sentinel? Did it, too, pass away with the old year?

—The accomplished professor, whose present is to remove warts, corns and bunions, is arriving in Georgia in large numbers.

—The Vidette says that Social Circle shipped 7,200 bales of cotton between the first of September, 1878, and the first of January, 1879.

—A man named Lee has been arrested in Dalton for stealing a horse and buggy. He married the daughter of a Murray county man and his father-in-law accuses him of stealing $800 of his money.

—The pet cows of Augusta in one night destroyed the flower yard of Mrs. DeLaigle. It had required the constant labor of four years to complete the garden, but the cows never thought of this.

—It is rumored that John Triplett, of the Columbus Times, is making overtures to a Tennessee maiden. She owns a stock farm and has a smoke-house full of bacon and cider. Let the good work go on.

—Augusta is the only city of its size in the world where the cows are allowed to patrol the town instead of policemen. It is said that one enterprising heifer climbs up the loft-lower and roosts there every night.

—Sol Sanders and Howell Glean were very much put out because what they call the news didn't come in time. There are times when even editors get tired of this world—but they don't stay long.

—A Mr. C. P. DeLaigle, who lives on the Savannah river near Augusta, informs us that, in his opinion, within three years there will be no shad in the Savannah. Augusta canal at the rate of two or three hundred a day. This is an important matter, and should, as it doubtless will, receive attention from those interested in pisciculture.

—The American Republican says that Adam Hollie, an aged negro man, aged 69 years, on the plantation of Mr. Morgan, in Bolingbroke, has twenty-six children, seventy-two of whom are now living. Adam is a faithful and hard worker. Last year he made seven bales of cotton, two hundred and fifty bushels of corn, and plenty of potatoes and meat to do him until he is ready for use. If some of the young of both colors had energy like Adam, and the hard times would be heard no more in the land, but peace, plenty and prosperity would gladden the heart of every one.

—Clarion Gazette: Near Broad river, in the vicinity of the plantation now owned by J. F. Almond, is the spot where the renowned Nancy Hart once owned a party of tories and hung the leader of the banks that belonged to the party. In order to mark the spot where the miscreant died, and here, too, close by, is the stump of the tree on which she and her self-sacrificing husband hung the marauders. The history of her daring in the cause of liberty is well known in every Georgian. How the tories came to her yard and slew turkeys and chickens and ordered her to cook them; how she was discovered in trying to steal the tories' guns from the house after they had entered, and raising one of the weapons shot one of the gang dead; how seizing another gun pointed it at one of the others, but being so cross-eyed each fought the gun pointed at him; then ordered her husband to give with a horn a signal to bring help for her husband to the rescue, and the tory hanging the remaining freebooter—all these are told by the historian of the revolution. Nancy is dead, but the late war showed still some of her sex who were no less devoted to a good cause.

—Marietta Journal: One day last week, in Douglasville, we learn that an altercation occurred between Mr. Harper, acting deputy marshal, and a Mr. Self, during which the latter gentleman fatally stabbed the former. Mr. Self, we learn, was under the influence of whisky, and during their dispute over some money matter, he angrily walked up to Mr. Harper, and being the stronger of the two, he threw his left arm around him, and with a pocket knife in the right hand, he stabbed Mr. Harper in the abdomen, literally disemboweling him, and giving him in all some six gashes. Overcoming his hold on Mr. Harper, the latter fell weltering in his own blood. A crowd gathered around the prostrate man, when Mr. Self walked up and peeped over the shoulders of those in front of him, and being satisfied that Mr. Harper was dying, he then leisurely walked off and escaped. Mr. Harper offered no resistance to the assault, was a peaceably disposed man, and a good blacksmith. The sad occurrence is deeply regretted.

Of Interest to the Public.

Public speakers are often annoyed, and sometimes seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disastrously unless efficient means be used to prevent. Every one knows the healing virtues of honey and tar, which are found in all their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Collier & Co., at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

dec22 dcwfy&weowly

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1v

—"Physicians say that there is no remedy for Consumption, and possibly in some cases the assertion may be correct. We know however of many cures made by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and will guarantee positive relief to the sufferer in every instance. 243

"The Flurry in Stocks"

Always means an opportunity for some shrewd and lively operator to make a handsome profit. Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, New York, have established the new combination system for operating in stocks, so that capital in any amount from $5 to $50,000 can be used profitably at any time that may suit the customer. By pooling the orders of thousands of patrons into one immense sum, and operating them as a mighty whole, under the most experienced skill, vast profits are made, which could be gained in no other way. These are divided pro rata among shareholders—monthly. An investment of $10 returns $50, or 5 per cent. on the stock. $100 pays $650, and so on, according to the market. J. M. Lyon, St. Louis, made over three hundred per cent. on an investment in October by the combination method. Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular (mailed free) has "two unerring rules for success," and full information so that any one can operate with profit. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. city.

Read
Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s
Advertisement.

dec29-tf

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up dishearted, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

378 june22 deowly &wkyeowly

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Dr. Tang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address **DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.**

so feb5 d&wly

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

ESTEY THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.
UNRIVALED IN TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN. **ORGANS.**

To accommodate the growing demand in the South for these celebrated Organs,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. Do not decide what Organ to buy before calling on the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Do not fail, when sending for Catalogues, to send first to the

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Active Agents wanted in every County in the South.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

JANUARY 1, 1878. 3 jan2 d2w

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done. Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.

198 jan26—d&wlv

Georgia Optical Institute,

No. 33½ Whitehall Street. No. 33½.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of
OPTICAL GOODS, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, Etc.,

With the finest stock of Crowned Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the state, which we will demonstrate to be genuine, and will warrant not to become scratched, get blurred, and retain their perfect brilliancy for lifetime use; otherwise we will furnish others free of charge.

We are prepared to insert pebble and other lenses in all kinds of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames at short notice.

Professor J. W. Barber, a scientific and practical optician, will accurately and skillfully adjust all lenses to remedy and correct impaired vision. Prescriptions of Oculists for Spherical, Cylindrical and Prismatic Glasses carefully filled.

All orders promptly attended to. 453 dec22 3m

A New Saddlery House.

C. W. MOTES & CO.,

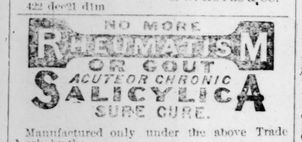
No. 96 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' AND LADIES' Saddles, Single and Double Harness of all grades, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House.

Our goods have been carefully selected and bought at the lowest cash prices, which well enable us to sell at prices to suit the times.

Our Manufacturing Department will be conducted by W. P. MOTES, an expert in the trade, and we will employ only first-class workmen, which will enable us to compete with any market South. C. W. MOTES & CO.

422 dec21 d1m



Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.
OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all the principal physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Simple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report "Cures out of 100 cases within 3 days." Cures—The only Discovery of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,
Only Importers' Depot, 7 Clifton, N. Y

390 nov21 dly thur sat tues

Commissioners' Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE of a DECREE in THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the Fourth day of March, 1879, (it being the first Tuesday in said month), before the court-house door in the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, for cash, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances, and all its other property, real, personal or mixed; this sale not to include any personal property now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to resell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payment is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to resell the same.

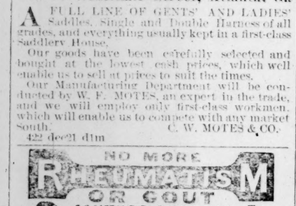
Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid

DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
WILLIAM F. DRAKE,
522 dec24-tue fri&lawtill0 Commissioners.

The World's Standard.



Seven Medals.

FAIRBANKS & CO., SCALE MANUFACTURERS, received at the Paris Exhibition SEVEN MEDALS.

Their weighing-machines received TWICE AS MANY GOLD MEDALS as any other Scales.

MORE MEDALS OF ALL KINDS than any other Scales.

MORE MEDALS THAN WERE EVER AWARDED any other Exhibitor at any World's Fair.

Gold Medal at a HIGHER RATING than any other Scales.

THE ONLY MEDAL FOR PRECISION IN SCALES.

And was The Only Scale which was placed in the Palace of Industry at the Distribution of Awards, as a Trophy of American Skill and Mechanism.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 Broadway, New York.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

11 dec8...d&wlm...tues wed fri

FLORIDA.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph.

346 dec18 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing In Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july20 dom ATLANTA GA.

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1879—104th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 211 dec11 d&wlw

7th
GRAND DISTRIBUTION!
Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.
$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

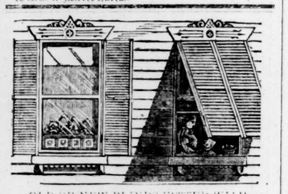
Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1	Prize		$30,000
1	Prize		10,000
1	Prize		5,000
10	Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20	Prizes	500 each	10,000
100	Prizes	100 each	10,000
300	Prizes	50 each	15,000
500	Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000	Prizes	10 each	10,000
9	Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes		2,700
9	Prizes 200 each,	" "	1,800
9	Prizes 100 each,	" "	900
1,960	Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

1 dec9 sw dec3,10 d weds&frls jan d tues, thurs & sats w jan7,14,21,28



OLD OR NEW BLINDS FITTED WITH

Dearborn's Blind Awning Fixtures.

Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known.

Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for explanatory circulars to the manufacturers.

BOSTON BLOWER COMPANY,
Boston, Mass.
Or to Samuel G. B. Cook & Co., Southern Agents, Baltimore, Md. 252 dec1-1d2tawlm, fri sun

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn.

PARKINS & BRUCE,

Architects and Superintendents,

ATLANTA, GA.

PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIfications for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and Southern Villas a specialty. 133 jan9 d3m

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE FOR SETTLEMENT of his accounts preparatory to final dividend.—In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Vincent H. Crowley, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy. December 20th, 1878.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAID BANKRUPT.

This is to give notice that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Vincent H. Crowley, Bankrupt, in said Court, and that on the 9th day of January next, I shall apply to said Court for a final settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liabilities as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States." Approved March 21, 1867. TOOMBS SPEARMAN.

600 dec21 dtjan9 Assignee.

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

--1879--

SPRING SESSION BEGINS JANUARY 15TH and continues 22 weeks. Military system adopted. Charges for board, including washing and fuel and tuition, $130 in advance.

Each boy will furnish 1 pair blankets, 1 pair sheets and 1 pair cases.

Uniform of Cadet gray.

For particulars, address
45 jan5 d2w CHAS. M. NEEL.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia will be held on the Third Wednesday in January, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, in the city of Atlanta. JULIUS L. BROWN,
416 dec22 dtjan15 President.

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

304 march ... dcwly

To the Puclic.

MR. W. H. TURNER AND MRS. AGNES TURNER beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have resumed business under the style and firm name of

TURNER & CO.,
AT No. 70 WHITEHALL STREET,
WITH A FULL LINE OF

Fancy Goods, Notions, Embroidery

and Materials; full stock of HAIR GOODS, latest styles, of which they manufacture. Also,

HAIR JEWELRY

of all designs. Call and see the elegant specimens. The ladies will please call and examine their new goods, which they are receiving daily.

129 jan8 d3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY CONSENT AND AUTHORIZE MY wife, Mrs. Louisiana Aderhold, to become a Free Dealer after this date, and notify the public accordingly, and I am authorized to act as her agent. Fulton county, Ga.

526 dec24 law4w A. G. ADERHOLD,

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 dlm

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to. 266 dec14,1878—d1y

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 349 dec17 d1m

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA.

Office: 5 Austell's Building.

424 nov22 dtf

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office in Austell Building.

Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.

O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.

198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW, At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 286 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 dly

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.

Collection of Claims a SPECIALTY.

JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.

170 aug10,1878 d12m

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.

First-class in all respects. Terms $2.00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make it accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.

30 sept d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FIELD BROS. ..... PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.

T. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
R. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

R. BRADLEY. ..... PROPRIETOR.
Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.

The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.

oct6 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER.

Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.

WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.

Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 87 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

302 july23 dly

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00. Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per month.

T. B. LYON, Proprietor.
jan1-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO
ATLANTA, GA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Rails, Fish Plates,
—AND—
MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.

33 nov24 dly

Printing Office for Sale.

THE MATERIAL OF A NEWSPAPER, BOOK and Job Printing Office for sale very cheap for cash, large Adams Press, half-medium Gordon Press, Stones, Chases, Proof Press, Paper Cutter, Stands, Office Desks, etc. Large fonts Brevier, Bourgeois, Nonpareil, Small Pica, Pica, etc.; eighty-six fonts Job Type, Newspaper Rules, Leads, etc., for first-class daily or weekly. All in good order and little used. Cost over $5,000. $1,500 cash will buy the whole. Address

S. B. T.,
Lock Box 4, Beaufort, S. C.

657 dec31 ...d2aw3w.

FOR SALE,
Five-Horse Engine.
INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
dec25 dtf

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., January 7th, 1879.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF The Citizens' Bank of Georgia, held this day, a dividend of four dollars per share, free of tax, was declared, payable on demand.

W. H. PATTERSON,
128 jan8 d3t Cashier.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4 dtf

Cut this out and Paste it in Plain View

ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING,
AND JOB PRINTING.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE ORDERS for Engraving of Buildings, Cards, Letter and Billheads, Monograms, Autographs, Labels, Envelope Cuts, Newspaper Heads, Advertising Cuts, etc., which will be done promptly, cheaply, and in first-class style. Parties wishing anything done will find it a great aid to bring or send a print as nearly as possible similar to that desired. When price and style are agreed on, half cash must be paid in advance. Stereotyping of Cuts done on short notice. Parties having Wood Engravings or Cuts in metal that they desire duplicated can be accommodated on short notice. Printers and Business Houses of all classes will do well to bear this fact in mind. Job Printing executed, as usual, in the best style on short notice, and at live and let live prices. T. S. REYNOLDS,
over 20 Whitehall street; Atlanta, Ga.
193-dec10 tues&sun 1m

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

HAMPTON O. MARSH VS. JAMES J. SPEER.

I have levied upon as the property of James J. Speer, the following described property, viz: All those tracts or parcels of land known as lot No. 62, containing 202½ acres; 104½ acres of lot No. 67, called "Lodge Place;" 46 acres in southeast corner of lot No. 63, all in lower Seventh District of Fayette county, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Tenants in possession notified in writing.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., December 9, 1878.

O. F. FITZSIMONS,
198 dec10-dlaw5 wtues United States Marsha

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 4, 1879.

On and after Sunday, January 5th, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 3/4d; in New York at 9 5-16c; in Atlanta at 8 3/4c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, cooler westerly winds, rising barometer, clear or clearing weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 9, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity	Direction of Wind	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.29	32	59	N. W.	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.21	34	80	W.	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.22	45	51	W.	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.30	68	84	N.	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.36	50	61	N.	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.35	50	61	S.	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.31	28	66	E.	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.37	39	71	N. E.	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.40	32	79	N.	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.40	27	77	N. W.	.00	Clear.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 9, 1879.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidity	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m.	29.55	37	93	S. W.	H'y Rain.
11 31	29.94	35	70	N. W.	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.05	34	61	N. W.	Clearing.
4 56	30.11	32	60	N. W.	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.26	25	85	N. W.	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.024 | Maximum ther.....38
Mean daily ther.....33.7 | Minimum ther.....22
Mean daily humid.....74.3 | Total rainfall.....52

GEORGE H. ROHE, Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
66 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Steel Pens—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.
For exemption—Henry M. Mitchell.
For exemption—J. C. Stewart.
For dismission—Thomas M. Entrican.
For administration—Brown & Whitleys.'
For dismission—Young Vansant.
Plows, Wagons, etc.—B. F. Avery & Sons.
Bugello at auction Saturday—Hall & Morris.
Feathers for sale—Adair & Bro.
Gilt-edge property—G. W. Adair.
Administrator's sale—H. I. Seale.
For exemption—W. H. Nesbit.
Funeral notice of Mr. John M. Pittman.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 10 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Plenty of mud upon the streets.

—The Reading-room is booming.

—Forsyth street is to be macadamized.

—Houses for rent are scarcer than ever.

—Local politics have about died out.

—For best comfort go to the Reading-room.

—A free labor gang has been put to work upon the streets.

—There is a probability that John Robinson's circus will visit this city soon.

—The weather came out in a new suit yesterday.

—The Adair Richmond opera bouffe company is a success.

—Florida excursions are now the order of the day.

—The water-pipes are playing a freeze-out game.

—The office of a justice of the peace is valued at $100 per month.

—Stand on Broad street bridge for a few moments and get a sniff of fresh breeze.

—There is some talk of reorganizing our amateur minstrels.

—Old John Robinson is still a property holder in Atlanta.

—Atlanta beer saloons are said to be making plenty of money.

—Real estate in Atlanta at present is paying ten per cent.

—A good many of the young ladies of Atlanta own pet canines.

—An Atlanta hog can tell a designing policeman at a distance of three blocks.

—The city court opens up for business without juries on Monday next.

—The tail end of the eastern circuit is almost reached in the supreme court.

—Six wholesale liquor establishments do a thriving business in Atlanta.

—Several northern capitalists are in the city prospecting.

—The Catholic fair is drawing large owds nightly.

—The city is more quiet now than it has been in several weeks past.

—We had a small fall of snow yesterday morning. About five flakes fell, so we are told.

—The city authorities are having the mud holes in a good many of our streets filled with cinders.

—The directors of the Young Men's Library are raising a list of fifty life-time members at $50 each.

—A new social club has been organized in this city, entitled the "mysteries of the boarding-house, or who had the fun."

—A young lady of this city, residing not more than eighteen blocks from the capitol, has recently discovered that she is quite an

...ssenger train of the Western and ...railroad ran over and killed a ter... at the Whitehall crossing, a few ...ce.

...northern and western trains come ... few days behind time owing to ...avy falls of snow along the line of ...

—The city authorities took advantage of the mild weather of yesterday and the day before and had the sewers flushed with water.

—We learn that the meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship association, which is to take place in this city Monday next, will be held at the Markham house, instead of at the Kimball house, as heretofore stated.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF

Atlanta Circuit.....7

ATLANTA, GA., January 9, 1879.

The death of the Hon. Julian Hartridge, a distinguished member of the bar of this court, was announced by General A. R. Lawton, and this court appointed a committee to report at the next term, upon the call of the Eastern circuit, a memorial commemorative of the life and character of the deceased. The committee were as follows: General A. R. Lawton, chairman; W. S. Chisholm, C. C. Jones, Clifford Anderson and N. J. Hammond.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 23. Argument concluded.

FLINT CIRCUIT.

No. 47. Phillips vs. Davis, et al. Injunction, from Newton. Argued. E. N. Broyles for plaintiff in error. Clarke & Pace, contra.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

Nos. 14 and 15. The Citizens' Bank, et al., vs. Franklin, sheriff, et al. Injunction, from Bartow. Julius L. Brown, for plaintiffs in error. A. Johnson; Wofford & Neal, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Johnson, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

The Atlanta circuit will be reached to-morrow.

THE GARRARD BONDS.

SOME DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

The Probable Action of the Bankers Outlined—The 10 Per Cent. Tax—The Matter Likely to Get Into the Courts.

If we are to take the indications at hand the Garrard bonds are not likely to have an easy time. The idea upon which they were based at the time the project came before the legislature was so unique and novel as to commend itself to general favor. The bill authorizing them went through with but slight opposition, and the necessary steps to issue the bonds are being taken by the state authorities. Treasurer Renfroe is now in New York attending to the execution of the engraving and printing of the bonds and it is probable that they will be on sale at the treasury by February 1st.

THE PRIME TROUBLE

which the bonds will encounter will come from the fact that the author and friends of the measure, in advocating it before the legislature, made prominent the fact that they expected these bonds to become a circulating medium and perform the functions of currency. This claim for the bonds was made prominent and became the only obstacle in the way of their issuance, but this was overcome by argument and the taking scheme went through with great eclat. The question of their constitutionality is an open one, although the weight of authority appears favorable to the bonds. The question as to whether they are bonds or money is in a like position. But the question of "intent" is still an open one, and it is feared that the "intent" can be so established as to determine the matter in favor of the quality of the issue as "money." Should such a decision be given the bonds, under present laws, will be subject to a 10 per cent. tax, levied upon every institution that may pay them out in the character of money.

A BANKER'S VIEWS.

In a talk had by a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION with Hon. John H. James, that gentleman indicated considerable indifference upon the subject of the Garrard bonds.

"What do you think of the bonds as an investment?"

"I cannot say that they will be popular as an investment. How could they, when a man who has $1,000 to invest can come to me and buy a six per cent. bond for $1,030? For an advance of $30 upon the face of the bond he can make an investment which will pay him $60 per annum. If he put his money in the Garrard bonds he would only get $40 per annum. So long as the bonds of the state present to investors such an advantage the Garrard bonds will go without takers."

"What do you think of the constitutionality of the bonds?"

"I have paid very little attention to that matter because the circulation of the bonds as money, in my opinion, is out of the question. They will be taken only by a very few small investors. If a man is willing to invest his money at 4 per cent. when it is worth more in the market on solid investments, he will have a good investment in these bonds, but the number of such investors will be small. Merchants and business men generally cannot receive and use these bonds as money because the people generally will find it difficult to pass them."

"How would you treat them at your bank?"

"They would be good for their face value, but I would have to receive them and deliver them to others as bonds, and not as money. There is a difficulty in commercial transactions, in doing that, as you will readily perceive."

A FINANCIER'S VIEWS.

Major Campbell Wallace, president of the Merchants, who is regarded everywhere, as one of the most reliable and farseeing financiers in the state, or in the south, was talked to upon the subject of the Garrard bonds. Major Wallace is one of those bank officers who scorns to act as "bull" or "bear" in the financial market, and his opinions are accepted with a confidence which is to him one of the highest compliments that could be passed upon the character of a financial officer.

"I want to interview you on the subject of the Garrard bonds," said the reporter.

"I am not a fit subject for an interview. If I say anything to you, you must keep it mum."

"Of course," said the reporter, "I will only exercise my CONSTITUTION-al privileges in the matter. What do you think of the bonds?"

"Well, I encouraged their issuance. I think they are a fair investment for persons who are willing to fend to the state at four per cent."

"Would you do it?"

"No. I do not think I would. But I believe these bonds will open the way to a very important decision."

"What is that?"

"It is the ten per cent. tax upon state bank issues. That was a war measure and has never been claimed as anything else. I believe it will be wiped out whenever, upon a proper case, it is brought before the supreme court of the United States. This act, in my judgment, will bring the question before the court in proper shape, and the decision will be in favor of the right of state banks to issue notes."

"Can't you receive these bonds now?"

"Oh, yes; we can receive the bonds just as we received the notes of G. W. Williams, issued for labor on his farm, but the bonds will only be received upon like conditions."

"What are those conditions?"

"The Williams notes are redeemed in cash by Williams, Langston & Co., and the bonds would have to take the same course; that is, be redeemed by the state treasurer, say once a month."

"As that is impossible, what can the banks do with them?"

"They can receive them all right, but, under the oath that has to be taken before the United States authorities, they cannot pay them out. Therefore, they will be worthless as a circulating medium."

"You mean to say that they are bonds, to be used as such, and being four per cents, will be pretty nearly a drug upon the market?"

"Exactly so'"

"Why could you not pay them out?"

"To pay them out would subject every bank that did so to the tax of ten per cent. imposed by United States law."

THE CONCLUSION.

The general opinion is that the bonds will not pass. The idea has gotten abroad that the half million of dollars is not needed at the treasury to pay the bonds falling due and that the doubt surrounding the bonds is sufficient to leave them subject to future legislation in July.

DOING GOOD.

The Ladies on the Rounds.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION saw several ladies connected with the Benevolent home defying wind and weather and energetically making the rounds of the city. As usual, they were at the work of charity, which has somehow been left in their hands by the people of this city. What would the poor of Atlanta do without the Benevolent home? It has never received the support it needed. The public is fond of praising the institution, but there is not so much love of giving to its support. The ladies recently gave a fair which they managed to make net $800, by dint of hard labor, which we may call heroic. Not long ago they appealed to the people for help, and have received some generous responses. Two of three Atlanta gentlemen gave $10 each. A lieutenant in the United States army gave $10. Others sent lesser sums. It is gratifying to state that these contributions continue to come in. There seems to be some awakening of the public generally. We were informed by the ladies, yesterday, that there were in many parts of the city instances of-

ABSOLUTE SUFFERING

which they were constantly finding, and relieving as best they could. One poor woman died night before last and was found to have been very destitute even of the necessaries of life. There are hundreds of cases now within the limits of this city which would move the hardest heart if they were known. We are in the midst of the hardest and bitterest winter we have ever known. Hundreds have been saved from freezing by the generous donation of wood made by the Georgia road. Provisions have been given by kind hands, but more must be had. We trust that the people will come up to the help of these devoted women who are forever seeking some way to sacrifice their own pleasure and convenience for the good of the sufferidg poor.

A Lecture.

We learn that there will be an effort made to induce Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, to visit Atlanta in February and lecture in our city. Mr. Watterson was a resident of Atlanta during the stormy days of 1864, and he should come back and see how things have changed. He would draw well here.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We announce in closing the fall season, special bargains in the following goods: Foreign and Domestic DRESS GOODS, Colored SILKS, Black SILKS, Blankets, Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Hosiery, etc.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We will add to our present stock Carpets on Monday, 30th instant, an immense line of CARPETS bought by Mr. Boynton of our firm at a manufacturer's closing sale. The patterns are beautiful, and prices way below anything ever seen in this market.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—Call and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We have an immense stock, at bottom prices.
☞ We mean to reduce our stock, and if you wish bargains give us a call, and you SHALL be satisfied.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.
654 dec31 d1m top 3d 4th and 5th cols 4th pg

THE HONORED DEAD.

Announcement of the Death of Hon. Julian Hartridge in the Supreme Court.

Yesterday morning there occurred in the supreme court a scene of unusual solemnity. The celebrated Telfair will case was on trial, and General Lawton was concluding a long and able argument on it. In closing his remarks, he spoke of the long litigation of the case—how parties in interest had died one after another, and said that at last the saddest death of all had deprived the counsel of one who had held a very responsible position in the control of the case before the courts. His remarks in reference to the death of Mr. Hartridge were brought into the conclusion of the speech with rare delicacy and were eminently appropriate. At the conclusion of the argument, General Lawton finally announced to the supreme court the death of Mr. Hartridge. He said it was not the time for any extended remarks on the character of the deceased, and after a few appropriate words he moved the appointment of a committee to draft suitable resolutions for the court on the death of this distinguished lawyer: Chief-Justice Warner appointed on this committee, General A. R. Lawton and Judge W. S. Chisolm of the Savannah bar, Colonel C. C. Jones of the Augusta bar, Colonel Clifford Anderson of the Atlanta bar, and Hon. N. J. Hammond of the Atlanta bar. This able committee will prepare resolutions suitable to the said occasion for which their services are requested. When presented to the court they will be published in full.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Decision Rendered Wednesday, January 8, 1879.

Jackson, Judge, being related to parties plaintiff in error, did not preside in the following case. Hon. George Hillyer, Judge of the Atlanta circuit, was designated by the Governor to preside in his stead:

Wetter vs. Walker. Complaint, from Savannah City Court.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Generally, a larger estate will not be implied where a smaller one is expressly granted. Hence, a power of disposition annexed to an express estate for life will not be construed as enlarging the latter into a fee, unless the power be necessarily inconsistent with an estate for life only.

2. Though the husband be by statute the sole heir of the wife, he is not included in a will under the expression, "such persons as may come under the designation of her next of kin by the statute of distributions."

3. The above propositions applied to a will made in 1859, by which the testatrix disposed of her whole estate as follows: "I devise and bequeath to the husband of my granddaughter (naming both) all my property, both real and personal, which may remain after the payment of my just debts, to hold said property in trust for the sole and separate use of my said granddaughter, free from the debts, liabilities and contracts of her present or any future husband, during her natural life; and in further trust, to convey the same, during her natural life, from time to time, to such persons, in such proportions, and on such considerations as she may in writing request; in further trust, upon her decease, to make such disposition of said property as she may by any writing of a testamentary character direct; in further trust, should she die intestate, to hold said property for the benefit of such persons as may at the time of her decease come under the designation of her next of kin by the statute of distributions at the time in force in the state of Georgia." The granddaughter died in 1865, intestate, leaving children, together with her said husband, surviving:

Held, That her equitable estate in the property was an estate for life only, and that at her death, her children, not her husband, took the remainder as filling the description of her next of kin.

Judgment affirmed.

T. M. Norwood; N. C. Collier, for plaintiff in error.

Rufus E. Lester; R. D. Walker, Jr., for defendant.

Some Industrial Inquiries.

"How is the market to-day?" inquired a CONSTITUTION reporter of a leading real estate manipulator yesterday.

"Well, we are moving along slowly; not a great deal of real estate is changing hands these days; when a purchaser buys he does so for his own private use."

"Is there much speculating going on?" and the villain still pursued him.

"No," came a quick reply, and he continued: "a few capitalists are constantly buying, whenever they see a bargain. The truth is few people feel anxious to sell at the present figures that property is bringing, and as a consequence opportunities for purchasing property at a sacrifice are found. Now and then an owner gets hard pushed and sells only to raise money, but as I have said before these cases are not very frequent."

"How are your rent lists?"

"Never before have I had so few houses to rent. As soon as I put a good, eligible residence on the list somebody comes along and gobbles it up at a good figure. We have not a half-dozen comfortable houses upon our list for rent to-day. I candidly believe that I could rent one hundred cottages or tenement houses at a good price, in a week's time if I had them. But I haven't got them and that settles it."

"How do renting rates compare with last year?"

"About the same, probably a little better. Residences in a good locality will bring 10 per cent. easily and sometimes more. Other property pays from five per cent. up to the figure given above."

"Are rents collected upon demand, or do the renters get behind, owing to hard times?"

"Well, we can't complain. Our patrons come to time without trouble; now and then, one of them gets a day or two behind hand with his rent, and then he comes up all right. You see they all know that they have to pay, for if they don't we will rent the house to other parties who are anxious to have it, and will come up promptly with the money."

"What are the prospects for rent going down?" put in the reporter.

"None in the least. Rents are bound to stay up as long as the population of our city is increasing as rapidly as it now is."

"Then our population is increasing, is it?"

"Why, certainly; strangers are coming to see me daily with a view to settling in Atlanta for good, and many others would come if we only had some place to put them. Why, a family came to this city from Rome a few days ago with a view of making Atlanta their home, and returned a few days after simply because they could not rent a house to live in. If I had $100,000 I would put it in small residences of about five rooms each, which size can be rented as fast as they are built at good paying figures."

A third party coming up, the interview came to an end.

Atlanta Artists.

We learn that Tripod & Pine, of Atlanta, have been selected to paint the gorgeous scenic effects for the coming mardi gras at Mobile. This is a high honor for the local artists, whose fine work in Atlanta has been much admired. They are both painters of rare skill and talent, and a high honor has thus been bestowed on them.

POLICE POINTS.

—Police duty was a cool piece of business last night.

—Major D. A. Cook ranks as a first-rate book-keeper.

—A certain handsome member of the police force is considered a masher among the girls.

—Officer West jugged Mary Moore yesterday in the station-house upon a charge of larceny from the house.

—In a few more days the agony will be over and we will know who will be chief of the police force of Atlanta.

—The recorder's court yesterday as a financial success was a failure. Only five dollars and costs were passed up in fines.

—Mr. W. A. Starnes, one of the oldest and most efficient member of the police force, is, we learn, a candidate for election as a captain in the event that either of the present captains of the force is made the chief.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Election of Chief Next Monday Night.

At the city hall next Monday night the Atlanta fire department will assemble to elect a chief for the year 1879. A full attendance is expected as the occasion of the meeting will be of interest to all the "boys." There are two candidates for chief, Mr. Andrew Boss, of Tallulah No. 3, will be heartily pressed by his friends, and Mr. Henry Haney, of No. 1, will receive a warm support. Both candidates are personally popular and both are firemen with full records of service in the department. Mr. W. R. Joyner, the retiring chief, has filled the place with honor to himself and satisfaction to the public for two terms, but is not a candidate for re-election. He goes out of office with the good will of the entire department which he has ably managed. Atlanta now has a full corps of active firemen about two hundred and fifty in number with all the necessary equipments. The next great need is a telegraphic fire alarm, and when this is procured the city will be as well prepared against fire as the most cautious could wish.

The Fair Last Night.

Last night was the most brilliant since the inauguration of the ladies' fair. At an early hour the hall was crowded, and the visitors continued to pour in in one continuous stream until late in the evening. The excitement over the different ballots ran high, and the friends of the different contestants were eager and earnest in their endeavors for their favorites.

At ten o'clock the ballot for the magnificent diamond ring at the "Garnet table," contested for by Misses Emma Black and Stella Bestwick, closed amidst the most intense excitement. The interest waxed warm as the time allotted grew nearer, and the whole crowd seemed fairly hushed until the ballot was announced. The total number of votes cast was 1,617, of which number Miss Bostwick received 851 and Miss Black 766. The handsome article, which was so closely contested for, was presented in a neat and appropriate manner by Mr. John M. Graham.

The ballot between Messrs. E. S. McCandless and Mark Goldsmith, for the elegant diamond studs at Misses Flynn and Mahoney's table, also created considerable excitement. The total number of votes cast on this ballot was 769; Mr. Goldsmith receiving 457, Mr. McCandless, 312.

To-night will be the gala evening. Some of the most elegant articles will be raffled, and some of the best ballots will close.

The contest for the doll between Misses Moran and McKenzie will close to-night.

The ballot for the necklace at Mrs. Myers's table for the gold necklace, between Misses Constantine and Walker, will close some time during the coming week. The announcement of it will be made in Sunday's paper.

An elegant set of laces at Mrs. Myers's table was won by Miss Smythe.

The ballot for the watch at Miss Flynn's table will close on Monday night.

To-night will certainly be the most brilliant and exciting night and the crowd will undoubtedly be large. The proceeds of the fair have already far exceeded the expectation, and it is thought the ladies will clear between $2,000 and $3,000.

THE RAILROAD POOL

Important Division Meeting.

Mr. Virgil Powers, the general commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship association, has issued a circular calling for a meeting of a division of the association to be held at the Markham house in this city, next Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Over this meeting it is generally understood that Mr. Powers will preside. The circular asks for a meeting of the chief officers of all railroads initiating at or running to Selma, Montgomery, Rome, Dalton, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Savannah and Albany. The object of the meeting is to consider the adoption of a new classification for local rates affected by through rates. This new classification offers some very decided advantages to merchants and all interested in shipments over the roads above indicated. The meeting, therefore, is merely one of a division of the big pool, but it is of great importance to the people in all parts of the state. A very full attendance of railroad officials from Georgia and Alabama is expected.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. M. P. Carroll, of Augusta, is in the city.

—Mr. Jack Reagan, of this city, has gone on a visit to his relatives in Perry, Georgia.

—Mr. John R. Sheats, of Monroe, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. R. C. Harris, of Forsyth, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. E. B. Chapman, of Fairburn, is in the city prospecting.

—Mr. S. E. Howard, of Macon, is rusticating in the city.

—Mr. W. D. Haynes, a prominent citizen of Americus, is spending a short visit here.

—Justice Henry Tanner has patented a novel saving bank.

—Mr. Sanders P. Jones has excurted down the Central railroad.

—Hon. James R. Brown, of Cherokee, is in the city.

—Flipper's book is on sale in this city, but fortunately finds poor patronage.

—Judge Hugh Buchanan, of Newnan, is in the city.

—General W. T. Wofford, of Cartersville, was in the city yesterday.

—Colonel Daniel S. Printup, of Rome, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Hon. John D. Stewart, of Griffin, is in the city.

—Colonel E. W. Beck, of Griffin, was in the city yesterday.

—General E. Kirby Smith, of Suwanee, Tenn., is in the city in the interest of the Suwanee university.

—Mr. John R. McMurdo, general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad, is in the city.

—General Wm. Phillips and Colonel Chuck Anderson, of Marietta, were in the city yes erday.

—Judge O. A. Lochrane has returned to the city and celebrated the event by a dining yesterday on a fat and palatable wild goose.

—Hon. Arthur H. Gray, of Catoosa, passed through the city yesterday on his way home after a visit to Alabama.

—Mr. Andy McKay, the gentlemanly advance agent of the Adah Richmond opera company, made himself very popular during his recent visit in the city.

—Resigned—Mr. L. S. Brown, the courteous and accommodating southern passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has tendered his resignation of that position, to accept an important agency with the Alabama Great Southern railroad.

The congratulations of Lynchburgers generally are tendered Mr. Brown in his promotion, but all who know him and his estimable lady deeply regret their departure. Their places will not easily be filled, and certainly never by persons who can make themselves more universal favorites than they have done. Lynchburg's loss is the great gain of some other community, and that community is to be congratulated.

We copy the above from the Lynchburg (Virginia) News. Mr. Brown was formerly the southern agent of the Virginia Midland route, with head-quarters in this city.

Congressmen Randall and Gibson of Louisiana, and congressman Charles E. Hooper of Mississippi, members of the yellow-fever investigating committee, passed through the city yesterday afternoon en route from New Orleans to Washington, D. C. We are informed by General Gibson that the committee during its stay in New Orleans collected a large amount of valuable information relative to the causes which lead to the disease of yellow fever.

The workingmen of the city are Bob Pause's friends. They patronize him with commendable enthusiasm.

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Failed to Get In.

The Adah Richmond opera troupe failed to get here yesterday at noon, and that is the reason of their non-appearance at DeGive's last night. The company performed at Knoxville Wednesday night, and the train from that city missed connection with the down passenger train of the Western and Atlantic railroad at Dalton.

We are not aware of the cause that delayed the passenger train of the East Tennessee railroad, but suppose that the track was blockaded with snow.

The company reached the city last night and will appear at the opera house this evening.

A large number of persons who did not hear of the non-arrival of the company went to DeGive's last night, expecting to witness quite a musical treat and were greatly disappointed when they heard the news.

Yesterday quite a large number of reserved seats were sold for the performance that was advertised to come off in the evening, and as a consequence many were disappointed.

A good many reserved seats were also secured for this evening's performance. There is every probability that the curtain will roll up to-night before a fine audience, as it is very rarely the case that such a fine opera company visits Atlanta. Upon every side we hear expressions of much regret that the company did not get here yesterday. Our theatrical-going people do not like to be disappointed in such matters, and especially so when the company is a fine one.

The company will open to-night with the beautiful opera of La Perichole. Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given, at which time Giroffe-Girofla will be presented, and to-morrow night Les Cloches de Corneville, more familiarly known as the Chimes of Normandy.

—This programme cannot fail to please every one and we predict fine audiences at each appearance of the company.

Bogardus's Balls.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Captain Bogardus begun, on Tuesday, the feat of breaking 6,000 glass balls out of 6,200. At noon he had broken 362, and seventeen minutes later 500, without a single miss. Only a few people were present at the beginning, among them Dr. Carver. Captain Bogardus, after his 537th shot, took a recess of over half an hour. Returning, he fired at the rate of nine shots per minute, making the 700th shot without missing. The 1,000th shot was fired at 2:30 p. m. Captain Bogardus continued breaking glass balls this evening with wonderful rapidity. He was loudly applauded when he finished breaking 2,000 balls without having made a single miss. He went steadily on and shattered ball after ball notwithstanding his thumb was badly swollen. Shortly after 9 o'clock to-night he finished his work and broke 3,000 balls in 3,000 shots, not having made a single miss. The feat was loudly cheered. He completed another thousand shots at 2 o'clock this afternoon without a single miss. Bets are freely made that he will score the entire 6,000.

Dr. Little on Geology.

On Tuesday evening, at the hall of the Scientific association, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, Dr. George Little, state geologist, will deliver a popular and interesting lecture upon the subject of "geology." Dr. Little is competent to impart much valuable information upon the subject and will, no doubt, interest even those who have no technical knowledge of the science. The lectures of the association are free, and it deserves encouragement. During the yellow fever epidemic he it will be remembered this association raised over $1,000 for the sufferers.

Bob Pause has the most popular saloon in town. It is frequented by the ton.

—The Irving club will meet to-night at the residence of Mr. Noah Fowler, on Peachtree street. A variety of attractions are offered for the meeting.

The Consumptive's Only Hope.

Verily, to most people, whose systems are failing or in any way out of order, Oil as a medicine, is the most disgusting and difficult to take. Few stomachs do not revolt at the mere thought of Castor or Cod Liver Oil, yet, when those appalling symptoms of decay appear, which physicians and patients alike know are unerring signs of greater waste of blood and tissue than the nutritive powers are supplying, Cod Liver Oil is the most trustworthy and effective remedy in the world. But repugnance to its taste and odor, reduce the nervous patient to despair. It is then that friends and doctor can do him the most inestimable kindness he has ever known, by telling him of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda; by truthfully assuring him of its entire freedom from unpleasant smell or odor; of its marvelous qualities as a nutrient, and the miracles it works in giving tone and energy to stomach, nerve and brain.
415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

Pause's saloon, on Marietta street, is one of the most popular places in town. The music given at night is superb and the best in the city.

A CARD.

To my Friends and Patrons in Atlanta and Vicinity, and adjoining States.

As my business is rapidly increasing in this and adjoining States, and my facilities not sufficient to give that attention to the work that is pressing upon me, I have associated with me Mr. A. C. Bruce, Architect, of Knoxville, Tenn., who, with a practical experience of over sixteen years in the profession, has exhibited fine taste and skill, and which is fully attested in the many elegant buildings, both public and private, that he has designed and had executed under his personal supervision in Tennessee, Georgia, and elsewhere.

I, therefore, solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon me to the new firm of Parkins & Bruce, Architects, Atlanta, Ga.

It will be our pleasure and aim to give entire satisfaction to all work entrusted to our hands. Respectfully,
W. H. PARKINS,
Architect.
January 1, 1879.
139 jan9 d1w

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

Special Notice.

Messrs. Longley & Robinson have removed their salesroom for Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc., from 18 Loyd street—Markham House—to No. 38 Decatur street, the old stand of Jennings & Co., where they will continue to sell the above articles, and any thing else in the building line, at their usual low prices. Appreciating the patronage of our friends and customers in the past we hope for a continuance of the same at our new stand.
134 jan9 d4t LONGLEY & ROBINSON.

—Anthracite Coal. Sciple & Sons.

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, the only article that will restore hair on bald heads, is an elegant dressing, and contains not a particle of lead, sulphur, or other poisonous drugs. Sold by druggists.
000 jan2 d&weow ly 1

—Anthracite Coal. Sciple & Sons.

There's one article so good grocer is ever without, and the public demand it incessantly. We speak of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWder, long since determined to be the best of its kind. All bread, biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., made from it are nutritious, healthy and delicate. Another thing to be remarked is that the cans are full weight, and the powder so pure and strong, that less of it is required for its purpose.

—Anthracite Coal. Sciple & Sons.

—We will sell at auction, without reserve or limit, Friday night, 7 o'clock, the largest collection of Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Wall Pockets, etc., ever offered in this city, now on exhibition at our store rooms. All are invited to call and examine.
HALL & MORRIS.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.
159 jan10 dlt

Sad Suicide.

A gentleman dropped into P. H. Snook's Furniture Store yesterday and asked the price of one of his beautiful Suites of Furniture. The answer seemed to strike him with consternation. Gasping for breath he staggered to the door; a sharp, quick report, a whistling bullet through the cold air; a dull thud-like sound and a man lay weltering in his own blood. His last words were the echo of every one who buys Furniture without calling at the "Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia." The man had innocently purchased his goods elsewhere and found, alas! too late, his sad, sad mistake. Moral—Never be persuaded to buy any Furniture without first calling on P. H. Snook. Concluded at 7 and 9 Marietta St.
000 jan10 d2t

Why Hesitate?

We have no hesitancy in recommending Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar as an unfailing remedy for Coughs and Colds, as we can give the most substantial and weighty evidence as to its virtues. It has cured thousands, and its increasing popularity is abundant proof that it is appreciated in a vigorous clime where Coughs, Colds and diseases of the Throat and Lungs abound. If you wish to obtain speedy relief from these affections remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar is the best remedy in the world, and is only 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co. at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

—Remember the Great Auction Sale to-night. 159 jan10 d1t

—Montevallo Coal. Sciple & Sons.

Christmas Goods!
At McBride's Kaga, Kiyoto and Nagasaki Porcelain Japanese Lacquer Ware, for Holiday and Bridal Presents. The most extensive stock ever brought to the South, at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Clothing.

Have just received 50 suits.
Must be sold in next 10 days.
Suits at 5.00, worth 7.00.
Suits at 6.00, worth 8.50.
Overcoats from 3.50 up.
A. G. HITCHINS, 51 Peachtree St.
jan10 d1t

—Montevallo Coal. Sciple & Sons.

—Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the large collection of Paintings, Engravings, etc., now on exhibition at store room of Hall & Morris.
159 jan10 d1t

Bank of the State of Georgia.

A Dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank was declared by Directors at a meeting on 6th inst., payable on demand. F. M. COKER, Pt.
January 9, 1879. 156 jan10 d1t

—Montevallo Coal. Sciple & Sons.

—Remember the grand auction sale of Paintings, Engravings, Wall Pockets, etc. to-night, 7 o'clock. Hall & Morris. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. 136 jan9 d2t

—The Session of the Central Presbyterian church requests a meeting of the members of said church on next Sabbath, 12th inst., immediately after morning service. A full attendance is earnestly requested.
163 jan10 d3t fri sat sun

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 9, 1879.

F L Freyer, Marietta; W B Chambers, Carrollton; T F McClure, Cincinnati; Mrs. Riggs, Tenn; A J Moses, S C; W C Little, Shelbyville, Tenn; B S Catlett, Miss Hendricks, Miss Cohen, Texas; Mrs Speer, Tuscaloosa; Ben B Legg, Marietta; S Joseph, Cincinnati; A J Hull, Chattanooga; Maj. John H Pate, Hawkinsville; W J Brooks, Rome; J K simmons, Palmetto; Wm Buttolph, Marietta; ford Bell, Chattanooga; James McCool, Charlotte, N C; Wm H Terrie, Baltimore; Bud Brannan, Norcross; C H Brown, Detroit; Wm E Murphy, Jonesboro; J B Dumont, N Y; James H McMullen, Portland, Me; Thos L Williams, Knoxville; A J Henderson, Hampton; J W Moor, Macon.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 9, 1879.

T J Searcy, Bolingbroke, Ga; W L Adams, Philadelphia; A Johnson, Cartersville; F H Lewis, St. Louis; W R Phillips, Macon; J C Lots, Washington; H H Smith, W A McBrea, Rome; Dr J Batz, Ga; D S Printup, Rome; W T Wofford, Mrs Helen Wofford, Miss Mary Wiley, Miss Whaley, Cartersville; A S Kimball, wife and child, U S army; Samuel Noble, Aniston, Ala; J D Stewart, E W Beck, Griffin; J W Harris, Cartersville; Tom Speer, Jonesboro; E H Battle, Warrenton; S M Herriston, Richmond, Athens; T W H Harris, Cartersville; Arthur H Gray, Ringgold; Hugh Buchanan, Newnan; W M Moses, Savannah; J A Christian, N. Y.

FIN